The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

What's Going to Happen Next?

North Nears Collapse as Gen. Chiang's Lung-Hai Drive Proceeds

How the Jesuits Met Early Sino-Japanese Persecution

Reconstruction of Nanchang, Capital of Kiangsi

By R. S. Yu

Danger Signals in Modern Japan

By Henry Hellssen

The Predicament of the Two British Women Missionaries; Some Valuable Chinese Ceramic Finds in the Philippines; Pioneer Dutch and Russian Embassies to China, by Verne Dyson; Manchuria, Rich Prize, Grows Richer, by Herbert Adams Gibbons; Sino-American Cooperation in Radio Development, by Harold D. Robison; Market for Radio Equipment in North China, by Louis C. Venator; Changes in the Chinese Geographical Situation, by Chang Tan-tse; The Chinese Eastern Railway is Short of Cash, by E. U. Barung.

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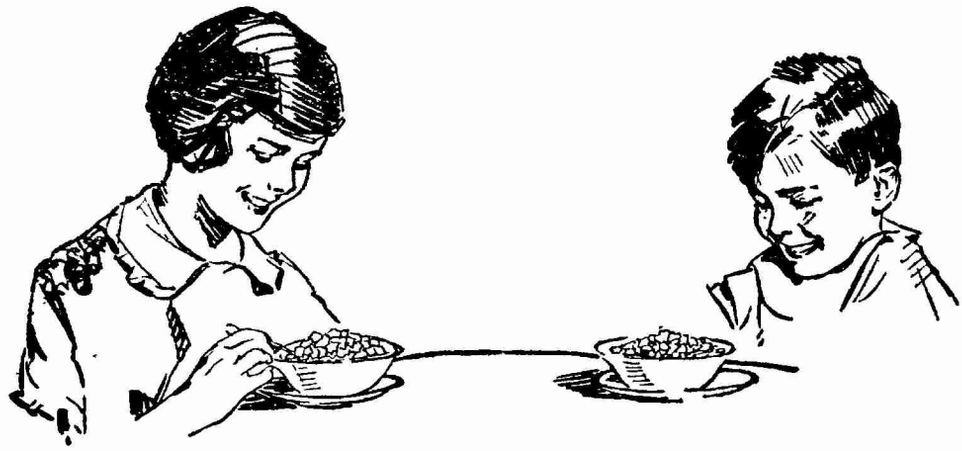

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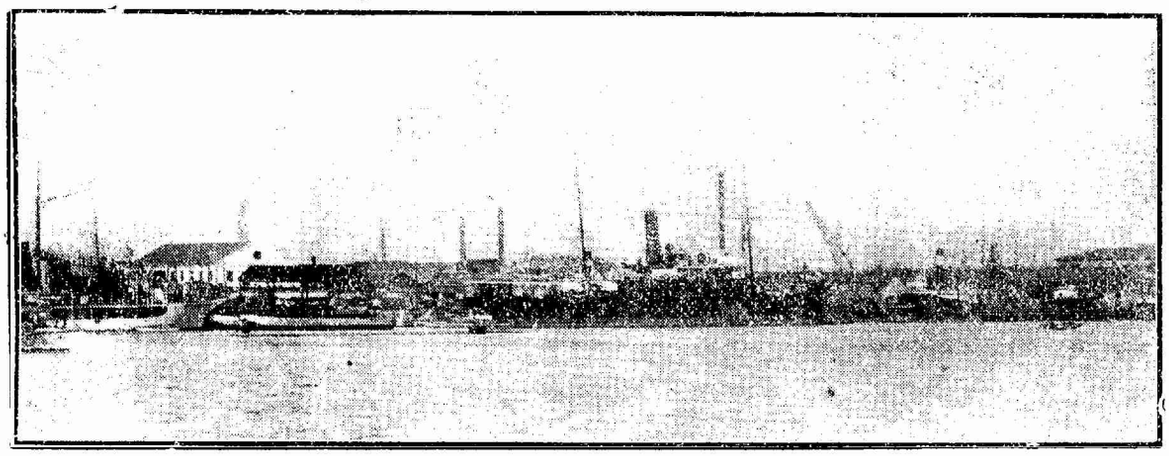

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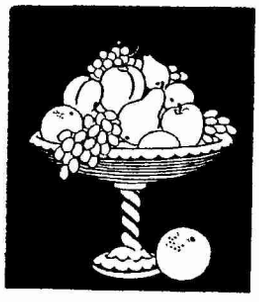

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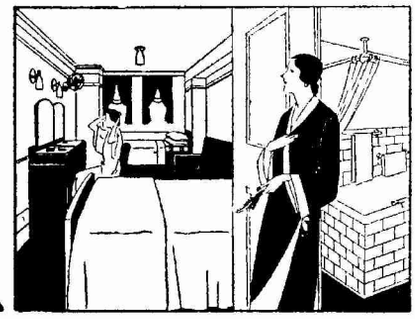

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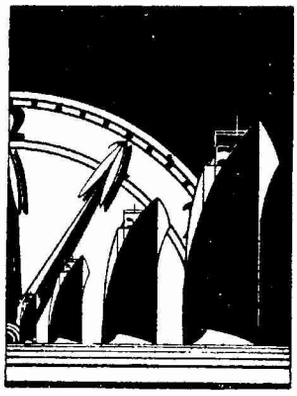

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The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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WASHINGTON BUREAU
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WHAT'S GOING TO HAPPEN NEXT IN CHIHA?

REPORTS from the front indicate that the military phases of the present civil war situation may shortly be concluded. At least Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, the leader of the present rebellion against the Central Government, seems to be more or less out of the struggle, while Feng Yu-hsiang's Kuominchun rebel army in Honan seems to be on the point of collapse. Assuming that the Government forces are victorious, one naturally wonders regarding the next step. There are, of course, the communists south of the Yangtsze to be dealt with and also the problem of Szechuen. Szechuen is popularly supposed to have practically as many soldiers as there are in the remainder of China, but up to the present they have managed to confine their civil wars to their own province. But with Yen's and Feng's military forces largely broken up and the Kwangsi rebel units largely out of the picture and with the Manchurians occupied with their own affairs, there is no reason why there shouldn't be a period of peace. General Chiang Kai-shek and his associates in the National Government have promised peace and reconstruction after the conclusion of the present warfare, but it is difficult to find many Chinese men or women who think there will be peace. The trouble is that there has been so much war that the Chinese people have become so accustomed to thinking in terms of war that it is practically impossible for them to become "peace-conscious." Hence the great need for the Government to do something immediately following the conclusion of the present fighting, that would turn the attention of the people toward peaceful reconstruction. The reason for this should be obvious because if everybody keeps thinking about another war, there will be another war. Fortunately, there is evidence of a tendency in the other direction. Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, according to reports in the Chinese newspapers has agreed to the use of a considerable portion of the British Boxer Indemnity for the completion of the Canton-Hankow railway. This is a vital matter, because the uncompleted section of this important railway is in Hunan province, the center of Chinese communistic development. Since communism cannot be stamped out by military force, there is only one other way to solve this problem: put the Hunanese coolies to work building a railway. If this work could be started it shortly would provide good jobs for thousands of Chinese coolies who now have nothing better to do than join bandit gangs or com-

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munist "armies" and loot the countryside. The completion of the Canton-Hankow railway through Hunan, with the resulting development that would inevitably follow, probably would end the communist menace in that area. The completion of this railway would also have an important effect on political unification.

T. V. Soong, Finance Minister, who has just returned from trips to Hupeh and Shantung, has announced his plans for carrying out the Government's intentions in respect to an abolition of *likin* While it is difficult to see now just how this may be accomplished, there is hope that Mr. Soong will be able to carry out this reform Fortunately he now has the support of powerful Chinese financial and commercial interests who realize how the *likin* or internal transit tax is holding back the commercial development of the country. The Chinese Silk Association, for example has brought tremendous pressure for an abolition of *likin* in Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces, the members realizing that there is little or no possibility for China to compete with Japan in the international silk trade unless artificial restrictions on the trade in China can be removed. Chinese manufactures in other lines have a similar feeling on the *likin* question. Heretofore most Chinese have had an idea that *likin* was something which the foreigners wanted abolished: now they realize that the foreigners' interest in the abolition of this mediaeval form of taxation is infinitesimal as compared with the Chinese interest. Another matter which Mr. Soong is interested in is currency reform and here again he now has the support of the Chinese businessmen and industrialists, many of whose interests are practically paralyzed by the adverse exchange situation. While this problem is international in scope and is largely linked up with the world depression, China undoubtedy could do much for herself by modernizing her currency system. Here again opportunity exists for benefitting the man at the bottom, the real victim of the chaotic currency system.

There is much talk about the development of Chinese industries, about the great necessity for all Chinese to patronize home rather than foreign industries. The holding of exhibits of Chinese manufactured goods and the "buy-at-home" propanganda conducted through the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, undoubtedly has had much influence, but it cannot succeed until Chinese manufacturers are in a position to meet the demands of their home market. Chinese residents of the large cities who have become accustomed to foreign articles will not give them up, despite the added cost of a tariff, unless Chinese manufacturers can produce articles of similar quality at similar or lower cost. Herein rests the real problem, hence there are grounds for encouragement in the plans to stimulate the development of industries.

These projects naturally require capital, capital in large amounts, but this should not present an insurmountable obstacle in view of the success which the country has experienced in the raising of war funds. Surely it should be less difficult to raise money for a factory or to build a railroad or motor road, than to raise money for the financing of a war. Recently some Chinese statistician estimated that the money expended on the present war would have financed the Canton-Hankow railway and the Huai River reclamation project and left a considerable sum over in addition. This is quite true, but the difficulty in the past has been that China only has been able to stir up enthusiasm over wars. There has been little enthusiasm for constructive enterprise, or the raising of capital for the works of peace. The best man-power and the best money has been diverted from reconstruction to war purposes to such an extent that the country's entire economic system has been disrupted. Now one begins to wonder whether reconstruction can win the race with communism. Surely the time has arrived for the Government and the people behind the government to make a desperate effort to stimulate some enthusiasm for peace; to divert the war energy into constructive channels, otherwise there will be nothing left in the country except poverty for the bandits and communists to fight over!

PREDICAMENT OF BRITISH WOMEN MISSIONARIES

A COMPLETE mystery seems to surround the case of the British women missionaries, Misses Harrison and Nettleton, who were captured by Chinese communist troops last June. They were taken prisoner while traveling from Chung-An to Kienyang, both of which towns are located on a branch of the Min River in northern Fukien province to the northwest of Foochow. Shortly after their capture, the Rev. A. Sills, representative of the China Inland Mission at Kienningfu and the British Consul at Foochow received a letter containing the signatures of Misses Harrison and Nettleton, apparently written under duress, in which the captives admitted being "advance agents of imperialism sent out to dupe the people," and requesting that the sum of $100,000 be sent immediately to the so-called "Soviet Government" located in some small village in northern Fukien. The communists claimed they wanted the money to establish a hospital and schools and unless it was sent immediately the women missionaries would be executed. On August 10, another letter, also addressed to Rev. Sills and the British Consul, was received in which the sum of money demanded by the communists had been reduced to $50,000. This letter was followed by a parcel allegedly containing one of Miss Nettleton's fingers, as evidence of the extreme danger of the captives. Whether the finger actually had been severed from Miss Nettleton's hand, was difficult to determine, but according to report it was examined by an American woman doctor who stated her belief that the finger was that of a white woman. Although the British Consul at Foochow has made a trip to the region controlled by the communist gang, no recent information regarding the status of the captives has been received. In some quarters it is believed that the women have been murdered, but as stated, no authoritative information is available.

SOME VALUABLE CHINESE CERAMIC FINDS IN P.I.

THE *Philippine Magazine*, published at Manila, has just issued an interesting art supplement containing photographic reproductions and descriptions of examples of early Chinese and Siamese ceramic wares of the 14th and 15th centuries which were discovered by Prof. H. O.

Beyer of the University of the Philippines. According to the descriptive text, which was written by Walter Robb, many of the pieces belong to the Sung and Ming periods of Chinese history, while others apparently came from Siam. Most of the articles were found in the course of archaeological explorations conducted by Professor Beyer in Rizal province. He has grouped his discoveries under four general headings, the *Monochrome* period, *Transition* period, *Ming blue and white* period and *Post-Ming* period, practically all of the articles having been found in graves, the inference being that the practice of burying porcelains with the dead was continued in the Philippines many years after it had been abandoned in China and elsewhere on the continent of Asia. The supplement, which is printed on art paper, consists of some twelve pages and was limited to an edition of 200 copies. Much of the space is taken up with photographic reproductions of the most valuable discoveries, including a picture of a so-called "Lungchuan-type" dish, 8-in diameter with onion-green glaze dating back to the 13th or 14th centuries; "Caledon" jarlet, 3-in. diameter; several types of double gourd-shaped ewers or wine-pots belonging to the 13th, 14th or 15th centuries; many 15th century blue and white dishes containing floral designs and also several pieces in "cracked-grey" glaze with back blue designs belonging to the Hung Chih or Cheng Te periods. Along with the specimens of Chinese and early Siamese pottery and porcelains have been found many examples of early native Filipino wares, chiefly unglazed, but showing distinctive types of decorations. Some of these date back more than a thousand years, prior to the introduction of Chinese porcelaines. The art supplement dealing with Prof. Beyer's discoveries is being distributed by the Philippine Education Company of Manila.

How the Jesuits Met Early Sino-Japanese Persecution*

RENE FULOP-MILLER, well known German author whose book on *Rasputin*, attracted so much attention two years ago, has now written another equally interesting and instructive book, *The Power and Secret of the Jesuits*, particularly interesting in this part of the world due to chapters dealing with the early work of the Jesuit order in both China and Japan. Of special interest in these modern days of anti-Christian movements in both China and Japan, is the information that many priests of the Society of Jesus were tortured to death in early days in Japan, "but with calm resignation, they allowed themselves to be imprisoned, tortured and crucified, for the Japanese had learnt of this form of execution, which was hitherto unknown in Japan, from the sermons of the Jesuits on the crucifixion of Christ, and it now afforded them derisive satisfaction to nail to the cross the priests of the crucified Savior. Others of the fathers were suspended by their feet, until they died a lingering and agonizing death, whilst still others were beheaded and their bodies thrown into the sea." This story of early Japanese barbarism toward Christian missionaries, is of course, a closed chapter in the modern histories of Japan, but the Jesuit records upon which Mr. Fulop-Miller's book is based, gives the true story and more. For example it tells how Iyeyasu, successor of Hideyoshi, finally drove the Jesuits out of Japan, burned all the Catholic churches and compelled all those who had been baptized to revert to their original faith under penalty of death. However, these persecutions were not in vain, for we are informed that many years later when the Jesuits returned again to Japan they found large communities who secretly confessed Christianity. They were the descendants of those early Japanese who had once witnessed the martyrdom of the Jesuits.

The story of Jesuit enterprise in both Japan and China naturally begins with the account of the Jesuit Francis Xavier, who first spent much time at the Portuguese port of Goa in India. It was here that Xavier met a Japanese, by name Anjiro, who had committed a murder in his home land and had fled to India. The story told by the Japanese murderer ragarding his home land and its religion fired Xavier with the desire to visit both Japan and China—to make his way to this center to destroy "with the weapons of the true faith, the false doctrine under whose shadow lay Japan, China and Tatary." To use Xavier's words, "We shall have there to oppose ourselves to learned men, but the truth of Christ will lead us to victory." The fluctuations of Japanese opinion regarding the new religion provide an interesting background for a consideration of present-day public opinion in both Japan and China regarding Christianity. However, Xavier's chief objective was China, which country he had hoped to influence through Japan. Finally he reached the conclusion that before it would be possible to influence Japan, he must first influence China "as Japan had, indeed, taken over its religion, its writing and almost all its spiritual culture from China."

"China," according to Father Xavier's information, "was the prototype of a land of righteousness, and surpassed the whole of Christendom in this respect. The religion of the Chinese was really a venerable moral system, while very little regard was had for the heathen gods. In China, unlike Japan, there was an emperor who really exercised authority over the whole realm; the people were peace-loving and unusually devoted to the sciences particularly to law and astronomy..." Xavier wrote home at the time, "China is a land where the Faith of Jesus Christ can be widely disseminated. When the Chinese have once received Christianity, it will be of great assistance in the destruction of the Japanese sects...China must be won as was once the Roman Empire: with the conversion of the King, the people will follow." The pathetic story of Xavier's disillusionment, now generally known, is also told. Although he was told that he would either be imprisoned at Canton or at the imperial court at Peking, he succeeded in inducing a Chinese smuggler to take him to Canton. But the smuggler failed him, and falling ill of "ague and sickness" Xavier died in a

**The Power and Secret of the Jesuits, by Rene Fulop-Miller; translated from the original German into the English language by F. S. Flint and D. F. Tait; New York: The Viking Press: 1930.*

miserable reed hut on an island off present Hongkong in the early morning of December 1, 1552. In accordance with Jesuit zeal in other parts of the world, we read that "immediately the dead man's place was filled by a host of successors... Dozens and even hundreds of Jesuit missionaries applied themselves to the task of achieving what Xavier himself had been prevented from doing; each and all were inspired by the same enthusiasm and zeal, and all possessed in the same degree the facility of so adapting themselves that to the merchant they were fellow-merchants, to the soldier they were companions-in-arms, to the prince they were counsellors, to the slave they were friends and confidants; to the proud-spirited Japanese they were able to oppose an equal pride of spirit, and, to the learned bonzes, superior powers of debate.

As the early beginnings of Jesuit enterprise in both Japan and China were closely bound up with the question of trade with Portugal we read that "native hostility to foreigners arose primarily from the unfavorable impression which the Portugese had made on their first appearance in Chinese waters." China was then ruled by the royal house of Ming, strongly nationalistic in spirit and devoted to keeping the "Middle Kingdom" immune from all foreign infineuces. But the Jesuits, "adept in turning every situation to account," managed to make their way into Canton as negotiators for the release of three Portugese merchants who had been arrested by the Cantonese authorities. Father Barreto presented the Chinese governor with a watch and thus paved the way to such a close friendship that the governor permitted him to remain in Canton and he even raised no difficulties when a number of other missionaries came in the wake of their two brother-priests "for both he and his fellow-officials were already strongly attracted by these strangers who seemed so pleasant, tactful and learned." It is here that one finds the secret of the success of the Jesuits in obtaining admission to the court at Peking. Early they established a college at Macao and here they studied the Chinese language, history and civilization. Also they exercised the greatest care in the type of men they sent out to China, in fact the men sent to the imperial court were so skilled in the arts and sciences that they shortly came to occupy an important and influential position as advisors to the emperor. With the greatest tact they presented the governor of Canton with a map of the earth, thus showing this early Chinese official that there were other large and influential countries in the world *in addition* to the Middle Kingdom. They familiarized themselves with the teachings of Confucius on the reconciliation of the divine law with the natural reason, and, in order to conform to Chinese ideas, "transformed the catechism into a learned debate between a Chinese philosopher and a Christian priest...a work that met with the best of receptions...to such good effect that a considerable time later the books of this missionary (Ricci) were included in the classical collection of the best Chinese literary works." Thus a Jesuit father wrote, "the fragrance of our faith began to spread over the whole of China."

It should be of interest to present day Chinese and Christian missionaries—Protestants as well as Catholics—that the Jesuits first gained access to the imperial court at Peking because of their knowledge of the mathematical sciences. Religion was incidental. First, there was the story of Father Ricci's presentation of a beautifully embellished European spring clock. The clock, which had been handed in at one of the gates to the palace compound finally found its way to the emperor. When it stopped at the end of the twenty-four hour period, it was necessary to summon the missionary to set it going again. In this manner Ricci gained access to the place and made the acquaintance of the emperor. Soon the Jesuits had established their residence within the "rose tinted walls," and it was not long before Ricci was entrusted with the task of instructing the emperor's favorite son in the mathematical sciences and in ethics. When Ricci died, there were already more than three hundred Christian bells to be heard in the Chinese empire and the emperor made a grant for Ricci's funeral. The Jesuits were entrusted with the task of reforming the Chinese calendar, a matter of primary importance as the calendar was the instrument by which the emperor was enabled to maintain order in the empire.

After the passing of the Mings, the Jesuits were of equally great service to the Tatar Manchus and again made themselves indispensible. However, they were not without opposition. Once the Mohammedan mathematician Yam-kam-siem, jealous of the Jesuit mathematician Father Schall who had been appointed head of the mathematical tribunal, organized a conspiracy and had the priest arrested and condemned to death. While Schall was in prison the court went back to the old calendar and his Mohammedan rival Yam-kam-sien predicted an eclipse of the sun—which failed to occur. Another Jesuit priest, Fr. Verbiest, came to the rescue and figured out the exact date and hour of the eclipse. The Mohammedan lost face and influence and the Jesuits were called back, with the result that the old calendar was permanently discarded and the Jesuits commissioned to purchase in Europe a complete new set of astronomical instruments. When Verbiest died the emperor gave him a funeral even more elaborate than that which had been accorded to Father Ricci. Later when the viceroy of a certain province was inclined to persecute the missionaries and their Chinese converts, the Emperor K'ang-hi issued a decree in terms which secured them full toleration. The emperor's edict is of interest today.

> "These men from the west have ensured the accurate calculation of the calendar; during the war, they repaired the old guns and manufactured new ones. They have, therefore, served well the interests of the empire and have always spared no efforts in this direction. Although full liberty is granted to attend the Lamist, Buddhist and the other temples, there to burn incense, you would deny similar liberty to the Europeans, who are guilty of no unlawful conduct. This discrimination appears to us to be illogical, and we are of opinion that henceforward none shall be prevented from burning incense in the temples of the Lord of Heaven."

By virtue of this edict, the freedom of the Christian faith was henceforward formally recognized in China, and undoubtedly much of the glory of this era in Chinese history was due to the fact that the emperor opened the doors to these learned men of the West who introduced science and art. The high point of Jesuit influence was reached when K'ang-hi wrote a letter to the Pope

in which he sought the hand of the Pope's niece in marriage. The original of this document is said to be still preserved in the French Foreign Office. But while this marriage was never consummated, Christianity did continue to make progress at court, due to the service which the early Jesuits were able to render. They assisted in diplomatic negotiations with the Tatar chieftains, and with the Russians, testimonials of the success of which exist in the old Russian archives.

Space is too limited for further reference to this interesting period of Chinese history when China often appeared on the verge of becoming Christian. But Jesuit influence declined with the influence of the imperial court which made it necessary for the Jesuits to change their policy to a cultivation of the people generally.

The story of the Jesuits in China and Japan, is, of course, but a small portion of this tremendously interesting book dealing with the "Secret and Power of the Jesuits." Actually it is a story of the development of world civilization from the day when Ignatius Loyola founded the order, a story of absorbing interest to those concerned with present developments in respect to religion in all countries. Fulop-Miller, the author credits only one other man with an equal influence to that exerted by Loyola, and the other is Lenin! It's a story for Catholics and non-Catholics—a history, a biography, a story of civilization—a true and unbiased account of the greatest society of all time, by a writer who has succeeded in unravelling the essential significance of Jesuitism, its secret and power, its exalted ideas as well as its great errors. It touches the lives of the leading statesmen and most important thinkers, popes, reformers, emperors, kings, confessors, saints and fools, Chinese mandarins, Japanese bonzes, Brahmins, American redskins. It tells of the long conflict with the Masons, most acute in the days of Benjamin Franklin, down to most recent times when representatives of the two organizations got together and signed a peace pact. In short, to quote a sentence from the publisher's announcement, "It's a liberai education in one volume," a volume of some 500 pages with numerous illustrations which, in themselves are an education!

North Nearing Collapse as Lung-Hai Drive Proceeds and Mukden Definitely Refuses Help

Wang Chung-hui, President of the Judicial Yuan in the National Government at Nanking, in an interview which appeared in *Sin Wan Pao* on September 18 stated that the 4th Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang Party would be called immediately after the conclusion ef the present military activities. The purpose of the meeting will be to (1) discuss Party and political rehabilitation; (2) elect new members to the State Council; (3) fill vacancies in the Central Executive Committee occasioned by the recent rebellion of Northern militarists.

The *Kuo Min*, official news agency, in a dispatch from Nanking on Thursday evening, September 18, claimed that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, head of the Northern Military Coalition had resigned the chairmanship of his "New Nationalist Government of China."

THAT the new "Nationalist Government of China" organized in Peiping on September 9 by Gen. Yen Hsi-sha, head of the so-called Northern Military Coalition, and Wang Ching-wei, leader of the Leftist faction in the Kuomintang, may be short-lived, is indicated in reports from the fighting front in Honan as well as dispatches from both Peiping and Mukden in recent days. Of greatest significance, probably, have been the reports from Mukden indicating quite definitely that the Manchurian authorities will continue their past "neutral-pro-Nanking" attitude, which means that no military support will be given to Gen. Yen Hsi-shan in his rebellion against the Central Government. While the final and official decision of the military and political conference now proceeding in Mukden has not as yet been announced, there apparently is sufficient evidence available to prove that Mukden will not embark on any military adventures south of the Great Wall. All of the Mukden leaders including Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo and Dr. Lo Wen-kan, whose names were included in the new Peiping "cabinet" have officially denied their participation in Gen. Yen's "Government," and to their denials must now be added that of Tong Shao-yi, veteran Kuomintungist, head of the Chungshan Model Administrative District at Canton. Mr. Tong arrived in Hongkong on September 11 and four days later issued a statement denying his participation in the new Peiping regime. He claimed that he did not know that his name had been included until he read the reports from Peiping in the Hongkong newspapers

The refusal of these various leaders to participate in the opposition regime in Peiping, leaves the situation in that city almost exactly where it started last May, with the exception, of course, of the presence of Wang Ching-wei, leader of the Left Wing in the Kuomintang, who joined Gen. Yen late in July. The only difference now is that the "rebel" administration in Peiping has been somewhat regularized through the formal election of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan as chairman. According to a report of the ceremonies at Peiping which appeared in Gen. Yen's official organ, the *Peiping Leader*, on Sept. 9 when the new "Government" was formally inaugurated, the oath of office was only administered to three individuals, Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, chairman of the state Council; Wang Ching-wei and Hsieh Chih, as members of the Council. The oath was administered by Wang Fah-chin, stated to be the oldest member of the so-called "Extended Party Congress" now functioning in the former capital. The general program of the new administration which was announced at the time included four points, (1) general tranquility for the people; (2) clean politics; (3) limitation of taxation; (4) a budget and public statement of accounts. Gen. Yen in a speech of acceptance declared that the mission of the new administration was "democracy versus dictatorship," but at the same time he declared that it would be necessary to maintain a strict censorship over the newspapers in Peiping, "owing to the presence of spies sent into the Northern camp by Nanking for the purpose of causing dissention." On Sept. 15 *Reuters* circulated a report from Peiping stating that two other members had joined the Peiping cabinet, Gen. Liu Wen-hui, a Szechuen militarist and Gen. Shih Yu-san, one of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's subordinates. Also it was stated that a new constitutional drafting committee had been organized with Wang Ching-wei as chairman and Quo Taj-chi as chief secretary,

Although Gen. Yen has been formally appointed chairman of the so-called "New Nationalist Government" in Peiping, there has been no material change in the Northern political situation from the standpoint of political alliances with other parts of the country. As stated, it still remains a "Northern Military Coalition," resting largely upon the military strength of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's Kuominchun army, plus the political support of certain elements in the Kuomintang, who, for one reason or another, have become estranged from the Central Executive Committee of the party which functions in Nanking and controls the Central Government.

As to the indications of early collapse of the Northern rebel regime, the first and most important has been the refusal of Mukden to cooperate. And while the final decision of the Mukden military and political conference has not yet been issued, the three major military leaders in Manchuria, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, chairman of the Northeastern Political Affairs Committee; Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang, head of the Kirin government and Wan-Fu-lin, head of the Heilungkiang provincial government issued a circular telegram (*Kuo Min* Sept. 12) wherein they declared their "complete allegience to and support of the Central Government." This telegram was sent to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who immediately replied, commending their patriotism and declaring, "the quicker the eradication of the Yen-Feng rebels, the sooner will the consolidation of the foundations of the country be effected." The reports from Mukden through Chinese sources indicating a continuance of Manchuria's policy, have been more or less confirmed by reports issued through both the Japanese *Rengo* service and the British *Reuters* service. *Reuter's* correspondent in Mukden telegraphed that while no official statement had been issued, there were plenty of indications that Mukden would not change its policy. *Rengo* on Sept. 15 stated that while Mukden would refuse to lend military support to Peiping, that the Manchurian authorities "might consent to the supplying of arms and munitions to a more or less extent."

Aside from Mukden's refusal to help Peiping, the Japanese *Rengo* service in recent days has circulated a number of reports from Peiping indicating that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan may shortly withdraw his forces from the Tientsin-Pukow railway sector in northern Shantung and eastern Chihli (Hopei) province and concentrate the remains of his army in the vicinity of Shihchiachwang, located in western Chihli on the Peiping-Hankow railway where the narrow-guage railway leading to Taiyuanfu, joins the main line. As Shihchiachwang is located at the gateway to Shansi province, it was considered likely that Yen would drop back to this point in the event of a collapse of Marshal Feng's defenses in northern Honan. The reasons for such a move were stated as two-fold, (1) Yen's desire to protect his home base, and (2) his fear that Feng Yu-hsiang, in the event of a defeat in Honan, might attempt to move his army into Chihli province.

The Chinese newspapers in Shanghai have suggested a somewhat similar possibility. The *China Times* (Shanghai) on September 16 stated that as the attitude of Manchuria becomes more definitely pro-Nanking, that the differences which always have existed between Yen and Feng have become more pronounced. It was claimed that Yen had issued secret orders to his troops to withdraw to Shihchiachwang and at the same time had asked Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang to act as peace-maker as a means of saving Yen's "face." Also, it was alleged that Yen had telegraphed to Tong Shao-yi at Hongkong asking him attempt mediation.

Whether such developments are likely to occur in the North are at present still in the realm of speculation and are largely dependent upon the outcome of the fighting between the forces of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang now in progress in northern Honan province. As indicated in last week's summary of the military situation which appeared in these columns, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, while maintaining pressure against Feng's forces at Kaifeng and Chengchow, has sent another army into western Honan with the object of attacking Loyang, located a considerable distance to the west of Chengchow on the Lung-Hai railway. Gen. Chiang's object in this strategic move is to cut Feng's line of retreat back into Shensi province. While the military reports from the front which have appeared in the Chinese newspapers are conflicting, it appears that considerable progress has been achieved by the army advancing on Loyang, which development has caused considerable nervousness on the part of the Kuominchun forces in the vicinity of Kaifeng and Chengchow. Should Gen. Chiang succeed in occupying Loyang and thus cutting off the retreat of the Kuominchun back into Shensi, Marshal Feng would have only one other way out: a retreat northward along the Peiping-Hankow railway into Yen's territory in Chihli and Shansi provinces. Naturally this would cause complications for the leader of the Northern Military Coalition, the reasons being two-fold: First, it would endanger Yen's position in his own territory and second, it would probably have the effect of bringing Manchuria into the struggle because of Mukden's long opposition to the so-called "Christian General," now accentuated because of the suspicion of Feng's connections with Soviet Russia.

THE MILITARY SITUATION

Dispatches from the Nationalist military headquarters at Hsuchow (junction of Lung-Hai and Tientsin-Pukow lines) on September 16 (*Sin Wan Pao*) stated that the Government troops were closing in on Kaifeng and that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had issued orders for the occupation of the city within three days. Also, it was claimed that Feng's troops had begun the evacuation of his heretofore considered impregnable defense system at Lanfeng, located on the Lung-Hai to the east of Kaifeng. A report circulated by the official *Kuo Min* service claimed that Feng Yu-hsiang had constructed a system of canals tapping the Yellow River with the object of flooding the territory about Kaifeng as a means of delaying the advance of the Government troops.

A report from Nanking (*Sin Wan Pao*) on Sept. 16 also claimed that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's troops were closing in on Loyang and that the fall of that city was expected shortly. The dispatch claimed that Feng's troops at Loyang had lost their fighting spirit and that many had gone over to the Government side.

A dispatch circulated to the foreign press in Shanghai by the official *Kuo Min* news agency on September 16, also claimed that Loyang was practically surrounded by the Government troops under Gen. Yang Fu-cheng, commander of the Left Wing forces operating on the Peiping-Hankow railway sector. This report also claimed that Gen. Chu Shao-liang, commander of the 6th Route National army, operating on the Lung-Hai in the vicinity of Kaifeng, had occupied several strategic points in the

vicinity of Loyang and that Feng's rebel forces in the vicinity of Lanfeng had begun to retreat westward.

The Japanese *Rengo* service on the evening of Tuesday, Sept. 16 circulated a message from Nanking stating that the Government forces on the Peiping-Hankow line had occupied the towns of Sihwa and Taikang, while the 2nd Route army had occupied Lushan. The 3rd, 4th and 5th armies had reached the districts of Hsuchang, and Mihsien, only about 6 miles from Chengchow and also about 10 miles from Loyang. On the Lung-Hai sector the Government forces were also in a dominant position. Also, it was claimed that the forces of Shih Yu-shan were retreating in the direction of the Yellow river. A dispatch from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek claimed that the present military situation would be liquidated in short order.

The Ammunition Question

On September 9, *Reuters* service circulated a report from Peiping stating that within the previous fortnight, shipments aggregating 15,000,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition had been received from abroad for Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang.

The Japanese *Rengo* service, on Sept. 15 circulated a dispatch from Peiping stating that the "Union of People's Association of Honan Province," had sent petitions to both the American and German Ministers in Peiping asking them to suspend the import of arms and munitions of war into China from the United States and Germany. It was claimed that the importation of airplanes and arms from these two countries had greatly aggravated the military situation.

Situation at Tehchow

A correspondent of *The Review* at Tehchow (controlled by Yen in northern Shantung) supplied the following information regarding the situation on that front,

"Though Tehchow continues to be headquarters for the government of this part of Shantung, this is not a favor that is looked upon with any great pride, as fears are entertained that it may mean special military activities for the city. A week ago was the last air plane visit, and, though the plane circled at an elevation of a mile, the harmless tattoo of their machine gun caused much apprehension. Propaganda literature was dropped urging cessation of hostilities, Chiang Kai-Shih promising an era of prosperity and peace if all factions at war agree to join hands.

"Acting Governor Tang, suffering from an ailment of the ear, made several trips to the Kung Li Hwei Hospital of the American Board, and for ten days has been, with some of his staff, an inmate of the hospital. Suitable buildings for modern officialdom are certainly not numerous. Trade is largely at a standstill, and the prices of essential commodities rising, notably flour and rice. There is rumor that Yen Hsi Shan will visit here shortly. Some fifteen hundred infantrymen arrived today from Wu Ting Fu, new enlistments, and most of the arrivals of late have been recent recruits. Muddy roads and military activities have stopped nearly all the auto lines, but orders are just out for a number of roads to be repaired at once. Bandits between here and Lintsing are being rather hotly pursued by several military groups,and a few days ago several were captured and others killed. Yet they continue activities, not having made any considerable "catch" lately.

"Mission schools have opened, and with an attendance larger in the high school than ever before, despite the activities and propaganda of the Kuomintang of a few months ago. A trip through a half dozen counties indicates fair crops with a much larger crop of rumors as to what is to befall a country divided against itself. Yet the average farmer keeps calmly at his task and wonders."

Kwangsi Rebels Out of Nanning

A dispatch by *Reuters* on September 11 from Canton stated that the Kwangsi rebel troops which had been holding out in Nanning, the capital of Kwangsi province, were finally dislodged by a combined force of Cantonese and Yunnanese troops assisted by air-bombers from Canton. A report by *The Review's* correspondent in Hongkong, also on Sept. 11 stated that the Kwangsi rebel forces had looted the offices and residences of the Standard Oil Company of New York in Nanning and that the staffs of the Standard Oil Company, Asiatic Petrolium Company and Chinese Maritime Customs had been forced to evacuate and come to Canton. The foreign missionaries also had decided to evacuate the city. It was claimed that much of the city had been looted by disorderly Kwangsi troops. Canton air-bombers also had dropped explosives on Kweilin, a town in northern Kwangsi which was held by the Kwangsi rebel forces.

The Chinese *Kuo Men* service on Sept. 14 issued a dispatch from Canton claiming that the Kwangsi forces had communicated with Gen. Yu Han-mau, the Cantonese commander, offering to surrender on condition that they receive four months pay; that the Kwangsi troops be permitted to remain intact; that the Kwangsi troops be permitted to rebuild their strength by recruiting; that Nanning be occupied by the provincial forces. It was claimed that the peace offer was rejected.

Confiscation of Yen's Property

The National Government has issued an order for the confiscation of all of Gen. Yen's properties in various parts of the country. On Sept. 12 the National Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued through the *Kuo Min* (official) service, an official warning that "any contracts or agreements having a pecuniary or other object which may be made with the rebel factions by any individuals, firms or corporations, foreign as well as Chinese, shall be regarded as null and void and having no binding force whatever upon the National Government, and that persons negotiating such contracts would be considered to have aided and abetted the present insurrection." The Foreign Ministry also issued a warning against the possible purchase of articles from the Peiping National Museum, it having been reported that Gen. Yen's agents in Peiping were disposing of articles of art and antiques from the Museum as a means of raising war funds.

New Provincial Committees Formed

The National State Council on September 5 announced the personnel of the provincial committees in Shantung and Anhwei provinces as follows:

Shantung Provincial Government Committee:

Han Fu-chu, Chairman; Li Shu-chun, member and concurrently Provincial Commissioner of Civil Affairs; Ho Shih-yuan, member and concurrently Provincial Commissioner of Education; Wang Hsiang-yung, member and concurrently Provincial Commissioner of Finance; Chang Hung-li, member and concurrently Provincial Commissioner of Reconstruction; Wang Fong-ting, member and concurrently Provincial Commissioner of Agriculture and Mining; Ma Hung-kwei, Liu Cheng-nien, and Chang Yueh, members.

Anhwei Provincial Government Committee:

Chen Tiao-yuan, Chairman; Chu Hsi, member and concurrently Provincial Commissioner of civil affairs; Yuan Chia-pu, member and concurrently Provincial Commissioner of Finance; Chen Luei-shu, member and concurrently Provincial Commissioner of Reconstruction; Cheng Tien-fong, member and concurrently Provincial Commissioner of Education; Yu En-pu, Wei Li-huang, Liu Fu and Hoh Kuo-hsi, members.

On the Communist Front

Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War and commander of the Government forces at Hankow, announced a number of new appointments in the government military establishment in Hunan. Gen. Liu Chien-sui was placed in command of the 19th army; Wang Teng-yuan, the 15th army; Pang Jen, 16th army and Li Kuo, 19th army. Generals Wei Su-chung and Lo Fan-yung were transferred from their commands in Hunan to the headquarters in Nanking. The same report claimed that the Communist forces under Pang Teh-huai had been withdrawn from Lungtaopu to the Liling section, south of Liuyang near the Hunan-Kiangsi border. This force is now being pursued by the 18th Kiangsi division under Gen. Chang Hui-tsan. Gen. Lu Tih-ping, head of the Kiangsi provincial government in a dispatch from Nanchang, also on Sept. 16, claimed that the communist menace had largely been eradicated from the northern section of the province.

A report from a foreign correspondent at Hankow, dated Sept. 11, stated that conditions in the Changsha area are still seriously disturbed; that foreign firms have made arrangements for reducing their activities during winter—the period of low water in the Siang river—and that a reduction of imports and exports is certain to have an adverse influence on conditions in Hunan; that continuation of unemployment was likely to throw more of the working classes into the ranks of the communists.

On September 10 the military authorities at Hankow executed 20 additional alleged communists, among them several women, including one woman teacher in a primary school.

More on the Christian Crisis in China

BY VERNON NASH

(*Christian Century, Aug. 20*)

Hits Hesitancy Of Churches

The Chinese church today is worried, hesitant, cowardly," says Dr. T. C. Chao, prominent leader of the Chinese delegation at the Jerusalem conference, who has just completed a tour of east China. "Facing a crisis, Christians in general seem afraid to say or do anything. Where the church has acted, it has worked too slowly, and the resultant action has come too late. A good example of this is the sitnation eventuating in the passage of a resolution by the National educational conference (an official body) forbidding 'anyone who is not a Chinese citizen or any organization which is not organized by purely Chinese citizens' to establish primary schools, kindergartens or normal schools. It was long known that such action was contemplated and a big petition on behalf of such 'mission' schools was being circulated among Chinese Christians. But, before the signatures can be collected for presentation to government, we are confronted with a much more difficult situation, a *fait accompli*."

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Foreign Teachers Debarred

This resolution, although not clearly defined, almost certainly means that westerners will not be permitted to teach or exercise any control over such schools. Institutions refusing to conform will probably be closed in territories controlled by the nationalist government or whatever local authorities are in sympathy with the nationalistic purpose of such a prohibition. Junior and senior middle schools are not affected by the order but they must be registered and such schools may not accept any students who come from unapproved primary (i. e., elementary) schools. There is therefore no educational future open to the pupils of unauthorized primary schools which may remain open.

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Fundamentalists Gaining Mission Majority

"We have thus reached a stage," continued Dr. Chao, "where the weakness inherent in the divided state of the Christian forces in China is apparent to all. The lack of a united front is crucial. A very large proportion of the missionaries have come to China actuated by motives which are very deep but also very narrow. Such fundamentalists generally are non-coperative and non-social. Liberals in recent years have become increasingly sensitive on the question of their being welcome in China, and many such have failed to return from furlough. The result has been a proportionate loss of liberals. The fundamentalists say, 'We do not listen to the Chinese but to God.' One might almost say that they could afford to hearken a little more to their Chinese brethren while the liberals would be well advised to listen a little less to us Chinese and a little more to God.

Missionary Speeches Cause Anti-Christian Movement

"Contrary to the opinions and impressions of many," said Dr. Chao, "I feel that the anti-Christian movement in China is steadily growing, especially in south China and the Yangtse region. The leaders in the movement are almost all returned students from America; many were formerly professing Christians. The most widespread and powerful cause of such antipathy to Christianity is the character of the addresses on China given by missionaries home on furlough and heard by these individuals while they were students in America. Only a deep, personal religious experience saved me from being permanently alienated by the humiliations endured in missionary meetings. We Chinese do not deny the truth of the facts presented by our missionary friends in their home-side addresses on China. It is not easy to exaggerate the evils and horrors of poverty, opium, foot-binding, corruption, and 'heathenism' in general. But when a speaker dwells for an hour on such things and then sits down without a hint of there being anything good or beautiful in Chinese life, our whole soul cries out in protest, 'You have not told the whole truth about our country'."

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Christianity Widely Misunderstood

"There is much genuine and conscientious opposition to Christianity. The influence of Russia and especially of communist doctrine (i. e., a secular, materialistic interpretation of life) is strong among students all over the country. Many also are quite ignorant of what Christianity at its best is; they have had no contact with the Bible or the best Christian thought. The only Christians some have known have been members of aberrant sects, of which there are far larger numbers in China than most persons realize. Large numbers of Chinese, even among the most highly intelligent groups, are totally incapable of comprehending how individuals can come to China and live out the life of a missionary without selfish and ulterior motives. The misapprehension is of course increased by the fact that Christian missions and political imperialism are badly mixed up. Finally, motives of personal grudge and aggrandizement are all interwoven in the pattern. Many of the anti-Christian leaders have at some time been expelled from the student bodies, or dismissed from the staffs, of Christian schools; or, for many other reasons, they have had bad relations with Christians at some time in their past. There is also a group who have simply hopped on to what they believe to be a bandwagon."

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Sees Failure Ahead of 5-Year Movement

The most effective way to meet such opposition, in Dr. Chao's opinion, is for each local congregation to tackle some grave local problem and solve it. He feels that the "life cycle" for Christian individuals and organizations is, try to do something, find yourself insufficient, be driven to prayer until you find power enough, do that task, then tackle a harder, and so on. It is the absence of any evidence of such a process in most Chinese Christian churches which he finds depressing at present. He, therefore, now regrets that any concrete numerical objective was included in the so-called Five-year movement. It has been inevitable that such an object, being tangible, should be overemphasized. The movement is failing, in his opinion, because it did not arise out of any conscious need or desire of the masses of Chinese Christians. The steadily widening gap between the churches and their schools he considers thoroughly alarming. Vigorous, aggressive activity by congregations and the deepening of spiritual life therefore are not possible without an educated, trained ministry.

China and League of Nations

Speaking at the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva September 16 Dr. C. C. Wu, the head of the Chinese delegation, dwelt on the value of China's co-operation in the health work of the League. This co-operation, he pointed out, had already yielded gratifying results, thereby stimulating the interest of the Chinese people in the League. He also said China saw no reason why the European Union proposed by M. Briand should be incompatible with the League if it functioned within the League; but the architects of the present scheme should envisage the possibility of other non-European unions in the future and lay the foundations of their scheme deeply enough so that a great world structure could be built on it, as foreshadowed by Confucius six centuries before the Christian Era.

Telegrams from Geneva intimated that China would try to get a seat on the League Council, but later news was to the effect that China failed to get the requisite number of votes.

Sino-Japanese Athletic Meeting at Dairen

A Sino-Japanese athletic meeting will be held at Dairen on October 18 and 19 under the auspices of the Manchurian Athletic Association. The games to be played include basketball, volleyball, football (Association) and tennis. Chinese champions will be selected from among the champions of the four provinces of Manchuria, while Japanese champions will be selected from the general public. The advisers to the meeting will be Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, Mr. Ohta, Civil Governor of Kuantung Province and Mr. Sengoku, President of the South Manchuria Railway Co.

Changes of the Geographical Situation in China

BY CHANG TAN-TSE 張丹子

WITH the coming into power of the Nationalists, considerable modification and development have taken place in political, social and economic conditions. There has also been a great change in the geographical situation. From newspaper clippings and other sources, the writer has compiled a list of these changes.

Nanking, the National Capital

Prior to the Nationalists making Nanking the capita in April 18, 1927, Hankow in Hupeh province had once been made the capital by the so-called "Left Wing" of the Kuomintang. Later, after the split between Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, or the "Right Wing" and "Left Wing," Chiang installed the Nanking Government, superseding the rival. The old capital Peking was abolished when China was unified

Apart from the political point of view, Nanking, geographically speaking, is very advantageously located for a national capital. At present a Capital Construction Planning Commission is established and foreign technical experts are employed in order to achieve a prompt completion of a new capital. Some day in the future when there are wide streets, beautiful walks, easy communications and well established banks, clubs, parks, bookstores, newspapers, theaters, etc., Nanking may be expected to be one of the biggest trade ports in the Orient or even rank well with the world's prominent cities.

Twenty-Eight Provinces

Under the old regime, China was known to have the twenty-two provinces of China Proper, not including Mongolia and Tibet. But changes have now taken place in several provinces, and six new provinces have been formed. They are:

1. *Charhar Province.*—The area of this province was formerly known as one of the Special Districts. A resolution to change this District into a province was adopted by the Central Political Council meeting held on September 5, 1928, viz., that 10 "Hsien" or cities, which belonged to the Kow Po Circult (口北道) of northwest Chihli (now Hopei) province should be linked to the new province, and that four cities, Sinho (興和), Liangcheng (涼城) Fengcheng (丰鎮), and Taoling (陶林), which formerly were under the government of Charhar Special District should be formed into the Suiyuan Province. Wanchuan (萬全) or better known as Kalgan, is its provincial capital.

2. *Jehol Province.*—This province has also been known as a Special District and was named as one of the provinces of China Proper on September 5, 1928. It consists of fifteen "Hsiens," seventeen "Chi" (旗) (banner), ten "Pu" (部) (tribe), and two "Meng" (盟) (alliance); has an area of 380,000 square *li* just as it had before. Chengteh is its capital.

3. *Suiyuan Province.*—Together with Charhar and Jehol, Suiyuan has been called the three Special Districts of Inner Mongolia. It was changed into a province simultaneously with the other two. The area of the whole province is about 1,007,000 square *li* consisting of seventeen "Hsien", nineteen "Chi," seven "Pu" and two "Meng" with Kweisui as its capital.

4. *Hsikang Province.*—This province located south of Chinghai Province, east of Tibet and with Burma on its southern border, with an area of 1,300,000 *li*, was overlooked by the ancient Chinese until the Manchu Government. It was then begun to be defined into Szechuen Province. In June 1914 when Britain was ambitious to invade Tibet,—Hsikang attracted attention and was made into a "Special District of Szechuen Border" (川邊特別區). On September 5, 1928 the name for Hsikang province with Kangting as the capital was designated by the Central Political Council.

5. *Chinghai Province.*—A vast area of 2,562,500 square *li* located in the neighborhood of Kansu, Hsikang, Tibet and Sinchiang, is now adopted as one of the new provinces, with the name of Chinghai. It was formerly sometimes called Kokonor or Ninghai. Eight cities under the Hsining circuit of the eastern part of Kansu are amalgamated with the new province and the city of Hsining is made the capital.

6. *Ninghsia Province.*—Ninghsia was formerly one of the circuits under Kansu province. But since October 17, 1928, the Central Political Council decided that nine cities under the Ninghsia Circult and the district of two Mongolian Banner, the Erh-Tsi-Nai-Too-Erh-Ho-Teh (額濟納土爾扈特旗) and Ah-Lai-Hsien-Erh-Lu-Teh, (阿拉善額魯特旗) should thenceforth be under the government of the new province of Ninghsia, with the city of Ninghsia as the capital. The area of the whole province is about 810,000 square *li*.

7. *Kansu Province.*—Since the Ninghai and Hsining circuits of Kansu are defined into Chinghai and Ninghsia provinces, the area of this province has naturally been lessened. The cities of the whole province total sixty-four in number.

8. *Hopei Province.*—Hopei is the new name for Chihli. The change of the name comes with a distinct change of meaning. Chihli means "Directly belonging" to the Central Government, Hopei means North of Hwang Ho. or Yellow River. Simutaneously to the ordering of a new name for Chihli, the former Metropolitan area under Peking was amalgamated with Hopei Province, and the city of Peking, which means Northern Capital, was changed into Peiping, meaning Northern peace. The area of the whole province has not been extended even with the amalgamation of some twenty cities in the former Metropolitan area, because other ten cities under Kow Po circult in the northeast have other cut off and added to Charhar province.

9. *Liaoning Province.*—In view of the fact that Fengtien, which means "Following the Dictates of Heaven," was thus called when the Province was made a subsidiary capital by the Manchu Emperor, the order to substitute Liaoning for Fengtien was issued on April 23, 1929 by the National Government. The new name has the meaning "Extensive Land in Peace". In the meantime Fengtien or Mukden, the former name for the capital of Liaoning, has also been changed as Shenyang.

As a whole there are henceforth twenty-eight provinces of China Proper, namely: Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangse, Hupeh, Hunan, Szechuen, Fukien, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow, Hopei (new name for Chihli), Honan, Shantung, Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Liaoning (new name for Fengtien), Kirin, Heilungkiang, (These three are often known as the Three Eastern Provinces) Sinchiang or Chinese Turkestan, Jehol, Charhar, Suiyuan Hsikang, (These four were formerly four Special Districts) Ninghsia and Chinghai or Kokonor, (These two were recently reformed).

Provincial Capitals

Chinkiang, Capital of Kiangsu.—Nanking in the past decades was the provincial capital of Kiangsu, but as a result of its having been chosen by the Nationalists as the national capital the provincial capital of Kiangsu was forced to seek another place. At a meeting held by the Kiangsu Provincial Government in July 1928, the decision of removing the provincial capital from Nanking to Chinkiang was adopted. Chinkiang is at junction of the Grand Canal and the Yangtsze River; it about 45 miles distant from Nanking and 156 miles from Shanghai, is an excellant geographical location and has good facilities of communications as a provincial capital. Projects are now in proceeding that the area along the north-eastern bank of the River to have constructed as a new Market Area, and a long highway is now in building through the city.

Peiping, Capital of Hopei.—Prior to the completion of the Northern Punitive Expedition by the Nationalists, the Chihli Provincial Governor's Office was established in Tientsin. In view of the fact that Tientsin is a port where number of foreign concessions are established and old militarists and political elements take refuge, on June 29, 1928, the National Government dccided to make Paoting the capital of Hopei province. It was, however, two months later removed to Peiping, due to the Peiping people's petitions, in order to remedy a slump in business activities since the Government removed south. The establishing of the provincial Government, among other things, would cause much better the preservation of the historical associations and esthetic culture of the old Imperial Palace,

Establishing Municipality

Back in the Chinese Han dynasty, there was already the office called "Mayor". (Shih Chang 市長) who was directly responsible to a circuit, but it was later abrogated. The first municipality brought into effect in modern history is the Canton Municipality. On July 3, 1928, the first organic law for both the Special Municipal Government, and the Municipal Government were promulgated by the National Government. It was stated in the law that the Special Municipal Government was directly

Changes and Creation of New Districts

PROVINCE	New Name	Old Name	REMARKS
Kiangsu	Kitung 啓東		Newly created since February, 1928. Formerly under Tsungming District
	Chinkiang 鎭江	Tan Tu 丹徒	New name petitioned by the Kiangsu Provincial Government and approved by the National Government in July, 1928.
Hunan	Yangming 陽明	Yangmingshan 陽明山	Changed in 1926 and approved by the National Government in February, 1929.
Szechuan	Paosin 寶興	Mo-Ping-Tu-Si 穆坪土司	Petitioned by the Provincial Government in 1930 through the medium of the Ministry of Interior.
Fukien	Hwaan 華安		Formery under Lungchi District. The creation of new District petitioned by the Provincial Government and approved by the National Government in May, 1928.
Kwangtung	Chungshan 中山	Hsiungshan 香山	The birth-place of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, or other name "Chungshan". The new name was changed in 1925 in honor of Dr.Sun. It is now designed as Model "Hsien."
Kwangsi	Liukiang 榴江		Formerly under Yungfu District.
	Hsincheng 忻城	Hsin-Cheng-Tu 忻城土縣	New District Created in April 1928
	Leiping 雷平	An-Ping-Tai-Ping-Hsia-Lei-Tu-si 安平太平下雷土司	Ditto
	Shangchin 上金	Shang-Lung Chin-Lung Tu-si 上龍金龍土司	New District created in July, 1928
	Wancheng 萬承	Wangcheng Tu-Si 萬承土司	New District created in 1929
Yunnan	Shuangpo 雙柏	Mochu 磨芻	Changed in 1929
	Che Li 車里	1st Section of Pushih Boundary Area Administration 普思沿邊行政區域第一區	Owing to a vast area in the vicinities of Pushih along the border, it was divided into eight Sections, to be responsible to the Pushih Boundary Area Administration; the 6th Section was later amalgamated with the neighboring sections. In the winter of 1929 the seven Sections were changed into Hsien system; only the 4th Section exists as the administrative District.
	Wu Foo 五福	2nd Section	
	Fu Hai 佛海	3rd Section	
	Ling Kiang 臨江	4th Section	Due to its small area, it is now made into an administrative District.
	Ching Yueh 鎭越	5th Section	
	Pu Wen 普文	7th Section	
	Loh Shun 六順	8th Section	
	Kiangcheng 江城	Mon-Li-Tu-si 猛烈土司	
	Shuang Kiang 雙江	Mien Ling 緬甯	Changed in 1927 and approved in 1929.
Hopei	Yaoshan 堯山	Tangshan 唐山	In view of the fact that the former Tangshan, a district along the Peiping-Hankow Railway line on southern Hopei, was confused with the other Tangshan near Kaiping along the Pei-Ling Line, the new name for the former one was petitioned by the Provincial Government and was approved in October, 1928.
Honan	Min Chuan 民權		Created into a district in the vicinities north of Suichow and Kihsien in 1928
	Tse Yu 自由		Created with a part of area from Tengfeng, Linyu, Iyang and Loyang, in 1927. Former Paishacheng is now made a District city.
	Ping Teng 平等		Created with a part of area from Iyang, Yiyang, Loyang and Shunhsien in 1927,
	Po Ah 博愛		Created with the half area from Chinyang District in 1927.
Shensi	Ping Ming 平民		Creation of new District from former Tachinkwan on east Shensi was approved by the Executive Yuan in February 1929.
Kansu	Lin Hsia 臨夏	Taoho 導河	New name petitioned by the Provincial Government and approvod by the National Government in March 1928
	Lin Tsao 臨洮	Titao 狄道	Ditto
	Kan Ku 甘谷	Fukiang 伏羌	Ditto
	Ming Ching 民勤	Chenfan 鎭番	Ditto
	Yung Teng 永登	Pingfan 平番	Ditto
	Ling Tse 臨澤	Wuyeh 撫夷	Ditto
	Ting Sin 鼎新	Maomu 毛目	Ditto
	Yung Ching 永靖		Created from the former Lienhuacheng under Linghsia in 1928.
	Kan Hsien 康縣		New District created from former Paimakuan in 1928.
Ninghsia	Yu Wang 豫旺	Chenglung 鎭戎	Changed in March 1928
	Teng Kow 磴口		Created in February 1929. Formerly under Pinglo 平羅
Chinghai	Lo Tu 樂都	Nienpai 碾伯	Changed in March 1928
	Pa Yen 巴燕	Palung 巴戎	Ditto
	Hsia Ho 夏河	La-Pu-Ao-Si 拉布楞寺	Changed in 1928
Suiyuan	Ling Ho 臨河		Changed in January, 1929
	Chi Ning 集甯	Pingtichuan 平地泉	Created with parts from Fengcheng, Sinho and Taoling
Jehol	Lu Po 魯北		Created with the districts from Kailu and Lingsi in 1929
	Ling Tung 林東		Ditto
Liaoning	Sin Ping 新賓	Hsin Ching 興京	New name petitioned by the Northeastern Political Council and approved by the National Government in 1929
	Hui Po 輝北	Hailung 海龍	Ditto
	Chin Chuen 金川		Created with the area from Liuho 柳河
	Ching Yuen 清原		Created with the area from Kaiyuen 開原
Kirin	Yungki 永吉	Kirin 吉林	Changed in 1929

	Wu Yuen 撫遠	Suiyuan 綏遠		Ditto
	Yen Shou 延壽	Tungping 同賓		Ditto
Heilungkiang.....	Suiping 綏濱	Suitung 綏東		
	Ou Pu 鷗浦			
	Fu Shan 佛山			
	Tung Sin 東興			
	Tai Kang 泰康			
	Kan Nan 甘南			
	Ya Lu 雅魯			
	Po Ke Tu 博克圖			
Sinkiang	Mo Lei Ho 木壘河			Created with part from Chetai 奇台
	Sha Wan 河灣			Created with part from Syulai 綏來
	Po Lo 博樂			Created with part from Ching Ho 精河
	ChenHuaShih 乘化寺			
	Pu Erh Ching 布爾津			
	Pu Erh Keng 布爾根			
	E Ming 額敏	E Ming Ho 額敏河		Created with part from Ta cheng Hsien 塔城縣
	Kan Teh 乾德	Kan Teh 乾德		Created in July 1928
	Tse Pu 澤普	Ah Keh Sah Erh 阿克薩爾		Created with a part from Pachu
	Mo Kai Ti 麥蓋提			Ditto
	Yeh Erh Chiang 葉爾羌			Created with a part from Shache Hsien 沙車 and approved by the National Government in November 1929
	Mo Yu 墨玉			Created with a part from Ho Cheng Hsien 和闐
	Che Lai 策勒	Che Lai Chuan 策勒村		Approved by National Government in January 1929.

responsible to the National Government. Each municipality has a mayor appointed by the National Government and composed of follwing executive organs:

(1) Bureau of Finance;
(2) Bureau of Public Safety;
(3) Bureau of Education;
(4) Bureau of Social Affairs;
(5) Bureau of Land;
(6) Bureau of Public Works;
(7) Bureau of Public Health.

In addition to the seven Bureaux, the Bureau of Harbor Affairs is sometimes added.

The Municipal Government is responsible to the Provincial Government, and its organization is similar o that of the Special Government.

In the past several years, the Special Municipalities created were seven in number. They were: (1) Nanking Special Municiplity; (2) Shanghai Special Municipality; (3) Hankow Special Municipality; (4) Tientsin Special Municipality; (5) Peiping Special Municipality; (6) Canton Special Municipality; and, (7) Tsingtao Special Municipality. Beside these seven Special Municipalities, numerious Municipalities have been created else where in China, such as Soochow, Hangchow, Ningpo, Anking, Wuhu, Chefoo, Nanchang, etc.

New Municipal Organic Law

On May 20, 1930, a new Municipal Organic Law was promulgated by the National Government. Basing on the former two distinct laws, it revised. Among other things, in Article 11 of the new law it is stated that "The Municipality which is directly controlled by the Executive Yuan shall be created in city, that possesses one of the following condition: (1) It is located in the national capital; (2) It has a populaton of over one million inhabitants; and (3) Special circumstances in politic, or finance. But the municipality, posessing one of the second or third conditions where the Provincial Government is located, shall be responsible to the Provincial Government." The revision of the law comes with the change of the name from "Special" Municipality into Municipality. For instance the former Shanghai Special Municipality is now merely called Shanghai Municipality. And the Peiping Special Municipality and the Canton Special Municiality, being respectively the Hopei and KwangtungProvincial Capitals, should therefore be controlled by the two respective Provincial Governments.

Reformation of *Hsien* System

With the installation of the National Government changes are made in the organizations of Province and *Hsien*. The system of *Hsien* (縣) or District, according to the Kuomintang's internal policy, is the fundamental organization of a self-government. The new system for the organization of *Hsien* was promulgated by the National Government on September 15, 1928. It is defined that the *Hsien* is divided, according to the size of the area and the multiplicity of duties concerned, into Sections (Ch'u 區), Villages (Ts'un村), and *Li* (里). A section is composed of at least twenty villages and *Li*. When a rural area has at least one hundred houses, it is called a Village. The corresponding area in a town or city is called a *Li*. Twenty five houses constitute a *Lu* (閭), and five houses constitute a *Ling* (鄰). At the head of each Sections, Village, *Li*, *Lu*, *Ling*, there is a Chief.

Each Hsien has a District Government comprissing five Bureaux, executing the following administrations: Public Safety, Financial Affairs, Reconstruction, Education, if necessary there may also be the Bureaux of Public Health and Land. At the head of the District Government, there is a District Magistrate, and the head of each Bureau a Chief of Bureau. At present many of the District Magistrates, especially in Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces, are successful candidates in a District Magistrate Examination.

Assisting the District Government there is also a District Council (縣參議會) composed of members elected by the inhabitants of the district. This Council is empowered to supervise the measures for the improvement of the District Government. For instance, when the District Magistrate violates the law or neglects his duties, the District Council may petition the Provisional Government to investigate and deal with his case. Such an organ is capable standing as a defence against the existence of corrupt officers.

Rendition of Foreign Concessions

Hankow British Concession.—On January 3.1927, a serious clash developed at Hankow between British marines and Chinese crowds, resulting in one Chinese killed and two wounded, and one British sailor wounded. Owing to fear of provoking further incidents, the British authorities at Hankow withdrew their marines and appealed to the then Hankow Nationalist Government for protection. One regiment of Chinese troops was ordered to be stationed in the Concession. Later Eugene Chen, then Minister of Foreign Afiairs,notified British Consul General H. Goffe of the Chinese decision to take over the British Concession in view of inability of British to preserve order in the Settlement; and the Hankow Nationalist Govenment announced the plan for the administration of the British Concession by a Chinese commission composed of Eugene Chen, T. V. Sooong, Minister of Finance, and Sun Fo, Minister of Communications as chairman. On January 11, Mr. O'Malley, councilor of British Legation in Peking reached Hankow and started negotiations with the Nationalist Government over the question of the Hankow Concession. On February 19, an agreement was signed between O'Malley and Chen, so the Concession was formally handed over to the Chinese, which has created a special municipality known as the Third Special Administrative District.

Kiukiang British Concession.— In Kiukiang the Chinese authorities also started an agitation looking toward the taking over of the British Concession. On March 2, 1927, an agreement was signed between British and the Hankow Nationalist Governments for the rendition of the British Concession in Kiukiang. On March 15, the British Concession was turned over to Chinese control unconditionally.

Chinkiang British Concession.—Upon the outbreak of the Nanking incident in March, 1927, the foreigners in Nanking and Chinkiang, for the sake of safety, all took refuge in Shanghai. The British authorities in Chinkiang were conscious of inability to preserve the Concession. On March, 24, the Chinese Commission for Foreigh Affairs in Chinkiang was notified by the Chinkiang British Consul General with respect to the of withdrawal of British police in the Settlement and appealed to the Chinese police for peace maintainance. On April 1, 1929, the water work and the electricity in the settlement was sold to Chinese. In September that year upon the expiration of the Britirh Concession at Chinkiang, the Concession ceased to exist.

Tientsin Belgium Concession.—The Belgium Concession at Tientsin was established as a consequence of the Sino-

Belgium Convention of 1902 with a term of twenty-five years. On January 17, 1927, the final year of the treaty, Mr. Warzee, Belgium Minister in Peking expressed a willingness for the retrocession of the said Concession. On November 21, when the Chinese Foreign Minister C. T. Wang of the National Government signed the new Sino-Belgium Treaty with B. J. Guillaume, councillor of the Belgian Legation, the rendition of the Tientsin Belgium Concession was called to Belgium's attention. But due to Belgium's demand for the payment of the Settlement's liabilities nothing resulted. On June 3, 1929, the Commission for the Rendition of the Belgium Concession was formally installed in Tientsin with Dr. Ling Ping as Chinese delegate. After a number of meetings held between the two authorities, the agreement was signed in Tientsin on August 31, 1929. Then the Belgium Concession was formally handed over to the Chinese. The Chinese Goverment in the agreement promised to reimbursed the debts of the Municipality of the former Belgium Concession amounting to a total of Tientsin Taels 93,826.48.

British Weihaiwei.—The history of Weihaiwei began in 1898, when Germany and Russia respectively leased territories from China, so the British demanded the same. The treaty between China and Britain provided that the lease should be valid for twenty-five years. Thus it had already expired in 1924. Upon the strict demand of the Chinese delegation at the Washington Conference, the British promised to return the said territory. In 1925 negotiations were commenced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Peking Government with the British authorities. But owing to the political emergencies, nothing was achieved. Recently the National Government opened negotiations with the British Government on the question. On April 18, 1930 the agreement for the rendition of Weihaiwei by Great Britain to China was signed by Sir Miles Lampson and Dr. C.T. Wang. In the agreement the British presented to the National Government all land and buildings in the territory and China is to loan to the British the island of Liukungtao in the Bay of Weihaiwei for a period of ten years as a sanatorium and summer resort for the British navy.

Shanghai, July 5, 1930.

Chinese Telephone Union Continues Protests Against Recent Sale

The Chinese are still agitating against the sale of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, which was recently consummated. The Union of Chinese Telephone Subscribers in a petition to the Ministry of Communications, besides making a protest, recommends that practical measures for the acquisition by the Government of the said telephone enterprise be made public.

The petition points out that in spite of the repeated protests of the Government and the unanimous opposition of the Chinese community the Shanghai Municipal Council has granted a 40-year franchise to the Corporation in complete disregard of the sovereign rights of the Chinese Government and the interests of Chinese telephone-users. Those exhortations have, however, been ignored.

A permanent executive committee for the Union of Chinese Telephone Subscribers is to be formed, composed of 25 members, to be elected out of fifty candidates nominated by the subscribers. The nominees include various well-known civic leaders in the local Chinese community.

Municipal Prosecutor Asks for Rulings on Three Points

The Shanghai Times says that R. T. Bryan, jr. Municipal Advocate and Chief of the Legal Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council, has filed a petition with the Second Branch of the Kiangsu Higher Court for transmission to the Supreme Court of Nanking, asking for a clarification of three questions affecting residents of the International Settlement viz: (1) The legality of the "Secret Order" from Nanking which provides for the trial of an accused person by a Chinese military court; (2). Whether the local courts shall have any jurisdiction over persons committing offences in the Chinese Post Office; (3) The legality of decisions delivered by a single judge sitting in the 2nd Branch of the Kiangsu Higher Court at the hearing of certain cases, especially those of alleged Communists.

Elements in the Reform of China

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review:*—

Now China is undergoing a reformation. Everything is beconing westernized and the old is givingplace to the new. The civilization of China together with its good and bad elements are all crushed by the impact of western civilization. Thus China's historical culture is crumbling. The traditions which determined the forms of Chinese society and the ways of living of the Chinese people are no longer binding. The old standard of value is no more accepted. Institutions are shaken. Beliefs no longer carry convictions. Customs are fluid. Even habits, handed down from generation to generation, until they had become almost as unvarying as reflexes, are broken. The cement of the whole Chinese social structure, loosening for a generation, is now suddenly crumbling away. Certainly, the Chinese have stumbled amid ruins, have blindly sought a new path, even a new destination.

China has passed over the cream of western civilization and adopted its dregs, which have done her harm. She is now at the threshold of a new era. Young men cannot be considered up-to-date without going in pair with their sweet-hearts. And the youg ladies must bob their hair, shorten their skirts, and have a foreign hand-bag in their hands. Movies and dancing are their only pastimes China has gone along the wrong path in her process of modernization. She does not preserve her best and improve them, and introduce the best elements of Occidental civilization so as better her own bad points. Really she has overlooked the good elements of Occidental civilization, while its superficialities have caught her eyes. She has blindly embraced everything without wise discrimination.

In my opinion, nothing is more vital than to encourage the introduction of Western science, of which China is in urgent need. The Chinese are too impractical and bigoted. They consider themselves as superior to all others in the world. China has long emphasized the study of the classics, and is a stranger to science. Now the present world is a civilized world based on applied science. It is science that built up such a wonderful and flourishing twentith century. Because time is short and the energy of men in limited, we, mortal beings, cannot accomplish very much with our limited energy in a short time. Therefore science is indispensable. Through the application of science we can invent many new and omnipotent things to help us. Civilization advances in proportion to scientific progress. This is the reason why Germany caused the Great War in 1914. England has become the leading commercial nation, and America the Mammon in the world.

Since the nineteenth century, there have appeared many inventors and engineers in the Occident. They have overcome the power of Nature. They have mastered the great agent of electricity, and out of a destructive force they have created a valuable servant which propels vehicles, supplies lights, rings bells and takes messages. Steam laughs at wind and sea. Chinese are very backward in science, and, moreover, look askance at scientific inventions, just like the country children who for the first time go to a great and noisy city. On account of her backwardness in scientific research, China is now poor in everything. China does not have many steam-boats lording it over the sea, very little mileage of railways, not many machines installed in her factories, no agricultural machines to cultivate the land; and cannot effectively utilize water power. In short, everything we do is by hand—not by machinery. We cannot not utilize scientific knowledge to control nature. But we are overcome by the power of nature. Therefore China lags behind, and other nations have outstripped her by far. This is the chief reason why China cannot compete with Occidental powers in industry and commerce, in nor warfare. I hope China will hereafter pay more attention to science than to her traditional learning.

SHEN HSUE-CHUAN.

Northeastern University, Mukden, Aug. 13, 1930.

Whampoa Military Academy Being Closed

Pursuant to an order from Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek, the famous Whampoa Military Academy at Canton is being closed, and all equipment and records of the academy are being transferred to the custody of the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters in Nanking. Arrangements are to be made for the accommodation of the offices and cadets in other military academies.

Manchuria, Rich Prize, Grows Richer

BY HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS

(New York Times Magazine August 17)

THE strenuous efforts of the Nanking and Peking factions to persuade Chang Hsueh-liang, the youthful war lord who reigns supreme here, to intervene in the Chinese civil war indicate both the complete autonomy of Manchuria and the vital importance of this region's armed forces if brought into play. But Manchuria is occupied with her own affairs. One has to come here and travel through the country to realize that the self-absorption is natural. China has done nothing for Manchuria: Manchuria can do something for China only if she learns how to keep in her own hands and use to advantage the political power that could be enjoyed by those who administer provinces of astoundingly increasing wealth and population.

Manchuria is the land of miracles. It is hard for the traveler to believe his own eyes. No region in the world affords more fascinating material for the study of human progress and of conflicting national interests and ambitions. The old adage "Happy is the country that has no history" is contradicated by Manchuria's experience. Bones of contention are generally picked dry. Here is one that thrives from being fought over. "Thrives" is a mild word! Manchuria is being transformed rapidly into one of the world's richest lands.

Thirty-five years ago, when Japan drove China out of Korea and, with her armies invading Manchuria, compelled China to sue peace, there were comparatively few Chinese in the country. The Manchus had not allowed them to settle in large numbers in this region, although it had been depopulated by the strain of providing the Manchu banner garrisons in China for two and a half centuries. By the treaty Japan obtained the cession of the tip of the Liaotung Peninsula, at the southern end of Manchuria, where only a few fishermen lived. Russia, with the support of France and Germany, forced Japan to renounce this treaty provision, on the ground that it infringed upon the sovereignty and integrity of China. But immediately afterward, tempted to extend her own control over Manchuria as a result of the completion of the Transsiberian Railway, Russia got from China the privileges denied to Japan. A branch of the Russian line was pushed southward. Russia constructed a commercial port at Dalny and fortified Port Arthur as a naval base.

A Three-Cornered Struggle

This was the beginning of a three-cornered struggle, full of surprises, that has continued through three decades. Scene after scene has been enacted in the colorful and swiftly moving drama. Some were diplomatic, others military and still others economic; all have been stirring, and occasionally the denouement of a scene has been startling. The curtain has not yet rung down on this drama. The giants of the East—China, Japan and Russia—are pitted against one another in Manchuria as bitterly today as they have ever been, and there is no diminution in intensity and bitterness.

In 1900 the Manchurian problem was complicated enough, with two great nations aware of the actual strategic and potential economic issues involved. In 1930 it is further complicated by the new nationalism of the educated Chinese, who proclaim Manchuria an integral part of the Chinese Republic and are determined to exercise the fullest sovereignty there by the abolition of all the acquired rights of the two nations whose efforts have developed Manchuria.

Russia and Japan do not dispute the claim of China to sovereignty over Manchuria, and their relations with the Chinese Government (when one exists) and with the Mukden Government are, as the French would say, "most correct." But on the other hand they let it be known that under no circumstances will they give up their control of the two great railways that have enabled Manchuria to become what she is. Especially does Japan explain—and demonstrate by her actions—what treaty privileges she must continue to enjoy in order to maintain effective control of the South Manchurian Railway.

It is logical to enter Manchuria by the port of Dairen, terminus of the South Manchurian Railway, the unique organization created by the Mikado after the Russo-Japanese War and of which the Japanese Government is half owner. For one is impressed there with the place Manchuria has already won in international trade, and before taking the train is prepared for the revelation of agricultural wealth from the car window. Dairen was an insignificant hamlet when the Russians thought to make it their ice-free outlet to the ocean. But they had hardly started when the Japanese supplanted them. In thirty years Dairen has grown to a city of 300,000 that is quite unlike any other in the Far East. Given a free hand to plan and build, with no traditions to respect and existing structures to reckon with, the Japanese have constructed their twentieth-century pioneering genius. Dairen is neither Occidental nor Oriental, it is simply contemporary. Nowhere in Japan did we see finer hospitals, schools and parks. The arrangement and equipment of its wharves and warehouses are the last word in efficiency and adaptation to the electrical era. The Yamato Hotel would not be out of place on Park Avenue. The suburbs are lovely, and they make the most of a superb setting. On the motor road to Port Arthur we could not believe that we were in Asia. Certainly we were not in China.

Prosperous Manchuria

Before coming here to talk over the Manchurian situation with the Chinese we traveled the entire length of the main lines of the South Manchurian Railway, first from Dairen to Changchun, where the Chinese Eastern Railway begins, and then from Mukden to Antung, at the Yalu River, where a bridge over the wide river makes the connection with the Korean State Railway. Throughout the territory served by the South Manchurian Railway, boom conditions—as Americans understand that term—prevail. The contrast to the stagnation we saw in Central and Northern China is illuminating.

At Changchun we transferred to the broader gauge Chinese Eastern Railway and went on to Harbin. There is no appreciable difference in the character of the country or its state of cultivation. The same intense activity of the wealth-producing plains was in evidence everywhere. Station platforms were piled high with bags of soya beans and millet. But we began to see more cattle. Hides and furs were awaiting transportation, and Mongolian herders mingled with the throngs of immigrant Chinese. We felt the Russian atmosphere from the moment we boarded the train at Changchun. But we were not prepared to disembark in a Russian city getting ready to celebrate Easter. Harbin is reputed to have a larger European population than any other city in Asia. In Pristin, the quarter constructed by the Russians when they were building the railway, and in the new city on the hill one sees few Chinese except the policemen directing traffic and an occasional group of soldiers.

Harbin is European in a much more real sense than Shanghai and Tientsin. The Russians have the air of belonging. They are not foreigners in Harbin. They opened up this country. They developed it. They are not thinking of getting out. They withstood the attempt of the Chinese to take over the railway last year, and the tragic breach of the White Russian exiles with the motherland from which they had fled is at last beginning to be healed. We learned from good authority that of the eighty-odd thousand Russians in Harbin 45,000 are now registered at the consulate and have applied for papers.

Returning to Mukden, we should have been in the mood to regard the heart of Manchuria as being irretrievably in the possession of the outsiders who divided it in 1905 had it not been for the constant stream of immigrants—Chinese of sturdy stock from Shantung and Chihli and Shansi—swarming in and around the railway stations at Dairen, Tashingchiao, Lishan, Mukden, Ssupingkai, Kwangchengtzu and Harbin. There was no end to them. From the train window we could see them trudging along the road, too. They carried their household possessions with them. The women had little babies and other wee children underfoot. The men were of all ages from decrepit grandfathers to youngsters in their teens.

Had we not had experience with war refugees in Europe we should have looked upon this mass migration as a unique sight. These people are refugees too, fleeing from the chaotic conditions in their home provinces. They are the fit who have survived famine and pillage and who had the courage to strike out for Manchuria when life in China became intolerable. For years they have been pouring into Manchuria every Spring. A full million came last year. In 1930 they are arriving by steamer

and junk, thousands every day, and although some are single men, seasonal laborers who intend to return after the harvest, the great bulk of them have broken with the past and are here to cast in their fortunes with Manchuria.

It is estimated that the population of Manchuria has doubled within the last twenty years. The growth from 12,000,000 to 25,000,000 is 95 per cent Chinese, and the largest part of the increase is due to immigrant farmers from North China. Without this immigration, of course, Manchuria could not have gone forward as she has done. Providing means of communication and developing natural resources, for which Russians and Japanese take credit, are factors in the creation of Manchuria's wealth that were indispensable. But the influx of colonists to till the soil was equally indispensable. This factor China provided. Russia and Japan did not.

The Chinese Colonizers

It is well enough to cite impressive figures and to talk in glowing terms of what Japan has done and is doing for Manchuria. Japan has accomplished miracles. So has Russia. But neither one nor the other of these powers has sent colonists in large number. Manchuria, despite its nearness to Japan and the supposed tremendous pressure of population upon food supply in Japan, has not proved to be the attractive colonizing field, the safety valve, that it was confidently expected to be. From this point of view the Japanese failure is as striking as the success in other directions. Nor has Russia done in Northern Manchuria what she accomplished, though slowly, in Siberia.

The Chinese hold tenaciously to land control in Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. After the initial trunk line rail construction was completed by Russian and Japanese concessionaires they still had recourse to Japan for capital and expert assistance. But all the newer railways—and they are many—are owned by the Chinese. With the exception of the line from Changchun to Kirin, which the South Manchurian Railway operates on lease, the Chinese manage their own railways, which will shortly equal in mileage those under foreign control.

In order to strengthen their political position in Manchuria Chinese of rival factions recently agreed to the Nanking Government's creation of three new provinces along the Mongolian frontier north of the Great Wall. The easternmost of these, Jehol, is formed of the portion of Chihli north of the Great Wall and the portion of Inner Mongolia bordering on Manchuria. It has been placed under the administrative control of the Governor of Fengtien (Mukden) province, who inherited from his father the chairmanship of the three eastern provinces, which have now become, in 1930, the four eastern provinces. Of course this was simply the recognition of a long-standing de facto situation. Chang Tso-lin, father of Chang Hsueh-liang, was in effective military control of this border country and it is now occupied with impressive military forces down to the point where the Great Wall reaches the sea at Shanhaikwan.

The Manchu city at Mukden is surrounded by picturesque stone walls. Outside it is the still larger Chinese city, surrounded by a mud wall. Outside the Chinese city the people have overflowed in several directions, new quarters going up overnight. Between Mukden and the railway station is the Japanese concession with broad avenues and fine buildings. In the heart of the Manchu city, and in the midst of a formidable garrison, lives the young Manchurian ruler, Chang Hsueh-liang. How accurately Mukden represents the Manchurian situation!! Japanese—foreign—within the shadow of the railway, but beyond that nothing but Chinese. Manchus have been swallowed up by Chinese, who are multiplying daily. Deriving his strength and protection from their very number, and therefore living in their midst, is the arrogant young ruler, who knows that the Russians may plant and the Japanese may water, but his people give the increase!

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, whatever may be his weaknesses, is devoted to China. Like other leaders, he is unwilling to surrender to the ideal of political unity one jot or tittle of his absolute power. But he realizes the value of symbolical unity and the support both of Nanking and Peking in opposing the encroachments of Russia and Japan. He contributes no military aid to either faction, but he is meticulous at the same time to state that the Chinese have one country, whose flag he flies, and that his allegiance to the government of China (when it is finally formed) is whole-hearted.

That he is forward-looking and realizes what China must have to emancipate herself from foreign tutelage is proved by the expansion of Northeastern University since he succeeded his father. This provincial institution of higher learning receives large grants from Chang Hsueh-liang's private purse. It is his pride and hobby. On its campus near the Manchu tombs, several miles from the city, buildings that would do credit to any American university have been erected or are in the process of construction.

Manchuria is a vast land with untold possibilities. The soya beans and millet and wheat, the cattle and draft animals, the furs, the timber, the coal and oil and iron, the possibilities for rice—one's imagination is captured by the contrast between thirty years ago and today and the thought of what is ahead. Japan dreams of a second Dairen, on the coast of Korea, to be the outlet of Central Manchuria. Russia thinks of what Vladivostok may become when Northern Manchuria is developed. China complacently says: "All this is mine, now and tomorrow. I own this country and my people inhabit it. When the Chinese have learned how to manage everything themselves I shall thank the foreigners for what they have done, but they must know that their time of exploitation is up."

The 1929 attempt to take over the Chinese Eastern Railway was a premature indication of the intention of the Chinese. When the Russians demonstrated that they were ready to fight it out the Chinese had to back down. Russians and Japanese know that their best policy in Manchuria is to win the cooperation of the Chinese, and this they have consistently followed, with some measure of success. But if the new nationalism frustrates that cooperation they still do not expect to be put out—now or tomorrow. When the attempt is made there will be very big trouble indeed.

China Ships More Gold to the United States

(From the New York Sun)

Aside from the exports of gold to France and the ending of the movement to Canada, the most interesting feature of the gold movement this month to date has been a further series of imports from China at San Francisco. Several shipments aggregating $2,021,000 have been received, bringing the total of gold received from China since March, when the transfers began, to the impressive figure of $11,971,000.

These Chinese gold arrivals are especially interesting because they are the aftermath of the violent breaks in silver metal earlier this year. In Shanghai there is a gold bar exchange, on which gold is quoted in terms of silver. During the break in world silver prices gold, of course, soared on the Shanghai exchange. This brought out millions of dollars' worth of hoarded gold to be sold at the fancy prices, in terms of silver, then prevailing.

The gold bar dealers in China, with whom American banks importing gold deal, obtain their metal apparently from two main sources; first the hoards of individuals who sell their metal to "gold shops" in various parts of China and second, imports of metal into China from various countries, such as Russia and India. The gold shops may be likened to pawn shops in that they deal in jewelry as well as gold, the latter often being a by-product of unredeemed pledges of the former.

The gold which has been coming to San Francisco comes from no bank reserves and has no bearing upon Chinese finance. Nobody knows how much gold there is in China; probably it would be as hard to guess this as to establish accurately the number of diamonds or precious stones of any one kind in India. In a sense the gold from China represents a net addition to the world's monetary supplies, just as newly mined metal is considered, for had it not been for the drop in the price of silver to the lowest level in more than a hundred years the Chinese, who believe silver at a bargain level because gold is so high priced in comparison, would not have parted with so much gold.

As to whether a rise in the price of silver would take gold back into China, that would suppose a considerable appreciation in silver, driving gold "down" to a bargain price. For a number of years China has received at regular intervals small lots of gold from this and other countries. Should normal conditions be restored it is quite probable that the flow of yellow metal to China would be resumed, though in moderate-sized shipments.

Market for Radio Equipment in North China

BY LOUIS C. VENATOR

(U. S. Commerce Reports, August 4)

The market for radio receiving sets in North China at present is limited by the generally low economic level of the masses, by backwardness in industrial and scientific lines, and by the attitude of the Chinese Government which has done little to encourage private radio enterprise. The Chinese authorities appear to consider the industry as a potential government monopoly, both as regards the operation of broadcasting stations and the marketing of equipment.

Broadcasting by Private Companies Difficult

Private broadcasting stations find it difficult to obtain licenses for operation and are heavily taxed if their application is approved. In addition they find it difficult to secure adequate return on their investment since advertising by radio is as yet undeveloped. The one private broadcasting station in North China at present is operated by the principal radio dealer of the district and serves to advertise and open a market for his product. This station is frequently shut down for weeks by government orders on the grounds that it interferes with operation of government radio or radio telegraph stations. The two government stations are conducted largely for the purpose of disseminating government propaganda rather than for purposes of entertainment.

Restrictions on Imports—Government Competition

Importers and dealers in radio equipment are embarrassed in their operations by importation difficulties and by the competition of government agencies. Embargos upon the importation of radio equipment have periodically been imposed, probably because of its possible use as war material, and upon such occasions importers who have had shipments on the way have suffered losses.

Government competition takes the form of manufacturing, assembling, importing, and marketing radio receivers and small unit transmission equipment. The Bureau of Reconstruction, formed under the Ministry of Communications about two years ago, has shown considerable interest in the radio industry, either because of its potential power in case of civil war or because of its possibility as a source of revenue, and has become engaged in various phases of the industry. This organization maintains a radio factory and assembly plant in Shanghai and has a small distributing organization throughout the country. It also functions to a certain extent in the operation of government broad-casting stations and in the regulation of private ones. The actual volume of equipment turned out and marketed by this organization is not large, but since the demand is limited its operation offers a serious handicap to private firms, especially since it pays no import duties on either parts or completed sets.

Domestic Manufacture and Assembling

Manufacturing of radio equipment by the Bureau of Reconstruction and by private firms is confined largely to the making of simple parts such as connections, imported wire or metal usually going into these. There is also some production of cabinets. There is no local manufacture of technical parts such as coils and tubes. A considerable amount of assembling is done, most of the imported sets arriving in a knocked-down or disassembled state, importation in this condition permitting the utilization of those parts which can be more cheaply manufactured locally. Very few completed console or cabinet sets are imported, the only exception being in the case of very compact units such as military field sets.

Import Statistics Difficult to Obtain

Chinese customs classifications do not show radio materials under a separate heading but imports of telegraph, telephone, and wireless materials through the port of Tientsin, which is the principal port for North China, amounted to $562,856 for 1926, $234,979 for 1927, and $150,048 for 1928. These figures are somewhat complicated by the fact that Government imports, which are admitted on special duty-free permits, are not always included in the customs returns, and by the fact that no draw backs are allowed on materials being sent on to points in other customs districts.

United States figures show that exports of radio apparatus to China during the past year amounted to $412,694 in value. The largest item was that of transmitting sets and parts which were valued at $235,063, exports of receiving sets were valued at $51,902, receiving set components amounted to $50,232, and receiving set tubes amounted to $46,021.

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Type of Sets Preferred

In view of the difference in the current supplied, whereby one section of a city is supplied with one kind of current and another part of the same city with another kind, battery sets are the most popular among the importers and purchasers. This popularity is due both to their adaptability and because they are as a rule slightly cheaper, an important point in this market. The percentage of battery operated and electrical sets is difficult to estimate but probably 90 per cent of the receiving sets at present in use are battery operated. A small number of crystal sets are still sold. The most popular imported receiver is a standard American hook-up, of the simple 3-to-5 tube type, usually imported in a knocked-down condition, without cabinet. There has also been some demand in the past for field units, both transmitting and receiving, for military use but, since they are war materials, considerable difficulty is encountered in their handling.

Methods of Marketing

At present one Chinese firm is doing the greater share of the business in northern China and does its own importing, assembling, wholesaling, and retailing, confining its activities largely to the radio business. This firm represents standard American manufactures of various types of equipment, both transmitting and receiving, and also handles parts. One or two small general importers handle radio lines from time to time, usually quoting to small native dealers or to Government organizations, such as military units, from catalogues. The volume of business done by these firms is very small.

Government restrictions which are neither specific nor stationary but are likely to change from day to day, Government competition in manufacture and sale, the tendency toward Government monopoly of broad-casting, and the lack of entertaining programs are factors affecting the development of the radio-equipment trade in northern China. However, exports of radio apparatus from the United States to China during the first five months of 1930 amounted to $86,568, thus maintaining a fairly good average, although less than the exports for 1929.

Danger Signals in Japan

BY HENRY HELLSSEN

(The Living Age, June 15, Translated From Die Weltbuhne, Berlin Weekly.)

SELF-CONTROL is what the Japanese value above everything else in the world, and to lose one's self-possession represents in their eyes the deepest disgrace. It is the one assumption taken for granted everywhere. When two chauffeurs in Tokyo run into each other they laugh and exchange compliments. A Japanese cannot bring himself to say anything unfriendly. Invariably he prefers a polite lie.

This conception of self-control, however, does not form the totality of modern Japanese character. Early last year 25 of the 83 municipal representatives in Tokyo were sentenced to prison for having been guilty of embezzlement or corruption in the task of rebuilding their city. Other incidents indicate that the noble Samurai spirit of patrotism is still very much alive. A year ago last March a young man dressed in a white ceremonial kimono appeared in front of the new house of Baron Tanaka, who was then prime minister, and attempted to kill himself there as a protest against the government's Chinese policy.

Another great scandal broke loose when a former police officer, Hukoji Kuroda, murdered Professor Senji Yamamoto, a Communist member of the lower house, by stabbing him a dozen times. The professor, a brave, well-intentioned, short-sighted idealist, belonged to the Workers and Peasants' Party, which had been dissolved by the government. The police officer believed that he was acting patriotically by killing a member of a secret patriotic society which was devoting itself to overthrowing the estabished order.

There are more than a hundred such associations in Tokyo, some of which are devoted entirely to attacking foreigners. Nothing infuriates a conservative Japanese more than to see a European or American dancing with Japanese ladies, and a few years ago one of these secret societies tried to abolish this unseemly custom. While the Sunday afternoon tea dance at the Imperial Hotel was in full swing, a body of men forced their way into the hotel armed with short swords and wearing black masks over their faces, determined to start a massacre. They had not, however, reckoned on the hotel manager, who had the presence of mind to order the national anthem to be played and the strains of "Kimi Ga Yo" ("Thou Shalt Rule a Thousand Years") forced the members of this patriotic group to repress their murderous instincts and stand at attention. The orchestra kept on playing the national hymn, not stopping for a second, until the police came. The armed men with masks would naturally have rather died than moved a muscle while their holy hymn was being played.

A Polite Nation

Japan is a police nation. As soon as you have crossed the frontier detectives follow your heels everywhere. They sit beside you in the trains and lead you into apparently chance conversations. They knock at your hotel doors and ask you questions in bad English. When foreign diplomats travel through Japan the Japanese Foreign Office telegraphs their motions from station to station to keep track of where they are.

The fear of dangerous ideas lies over Japan like a surplice. Out of politeness to Russia nothing is ever said against Bolshevism, just as one never mentions the murder of Chang Tso-lin, which is merely referred to as "a certain serious episode in Manchuria." The Japanese love this kind of circumlocution, yet they have reason to fear Bolshevism, for Karl Marx has more readers in Japan than in any other country except Russia. Up to a few years ago about 60 percent of the university graduates were able to get a safe position immediately after graduation, but now barely 20 percent can be assured of such employment. Dangerous ideas find their most fruitful soil among the unemployed, disillusioned students. Secret service organizations have been installed in nearly all the universities, for espionage is in the Japanese blood. Nobody feels sure of himself. Perhaps even his best friend is a spy.

For a long time the Japanese family system solved the problem of unemployment. According to unwritten law every well-paid member of a family had to support his less fortunate relatives, but the industrialization of the country has destroyed the family system. Now each man must look out for himself and at present about 400,000 people are out of work.

Factory soot covers the cherry blossoms like black snow. Chimneys belch forth smoke on every hand. The number of industrial workers has increased 40 times over since 1900. Four and a half million people are now engaged in industry, including a million and a half women.

Japan is one of the most expensive countries in the world, its price level being 20 percent higher than England's. The result is an undernourished people. The worst off are those who follow a European way of life, the educated middle classes. Overpopulation is the great danger threatening Japan's future. Certain secret societies believe that it is a patriotic duty to bring as many children into the world as possible. On the other hand, certain influential journals devote leading articles to the necessity of decreasing the birth-rate. Meanwhile the proletariat multiplies like guinea pigs. In 1927 the population increased 850,000, in 1928, 900,000, and it is growing faster every year.

Only 10,000 Japanese emigrate to Manchuria and Korea each year and many of them return disillusioned. Two victorious wars enabled Japan to extend its rule to these countries. But what good did this do, since the Japanese now refuse to live there, having discovered that they cannot compete against the low Chinese standard of living? Furthermore, the Japanese like to live close together. They only feel at home in tiny gardens. They have no liking for nature on a grand scale. Even Fujiyama is a kind of toy mountain, and the Japanese recoil from the mountains of Korea, the frozen plains of Manchuria, the raw winters on the mainland, and the atmosphere of deserts and endless distances, preferring to retire to their charming little miniature world of closely packed houses.

Fear of dangerous ideas lies over Japan like a surplice. But which ideas are most dangerous, the Marxian theories of inter-nationalism from Russia or the Samurai tradition of almost hysterical nationalism? It is six of one and half a dozen of the other.

"Our traditional form of government," said Baron Tanaka, "is superior to that of any other country." This thought is hammered into the consciousness of the nation every day. The Japanese are the chosen people. Mentally as well as physically they are better equipped than other nations. Children are taught in school that all progress, all important discoveries are the work of the Japanese spirit. Professor Adachi of the Imperial University has devoted 30 years of study to proving that the Japanese are physically purer as a race than we whites and are made of finer stuff.

"Our only religion is patriotism," a certain Japanese told me. But this Japanese patriotism has a strangely cold quality about it. The country seems to have no soul. Everything is nervous, forced, exaggerated. Japan has a fever. Its temperature is running high.

Direct Mail Service to Open Between Shanghai and Australia

A through mail, passenger and freight service between Australia and Shanghai is being established with the arrival here on October 10 of the 9,000-ton steamer *Nellore* of the Eastern and Australian Steamship Company Ltd., to be followed by the s.s. *Tanda* and the s.s. *St. Albans*, of the same line. The new service is expected to stimulate trade between China and the Antipodes.

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Reconstruction of Nanchang, Capital of Kiangsi

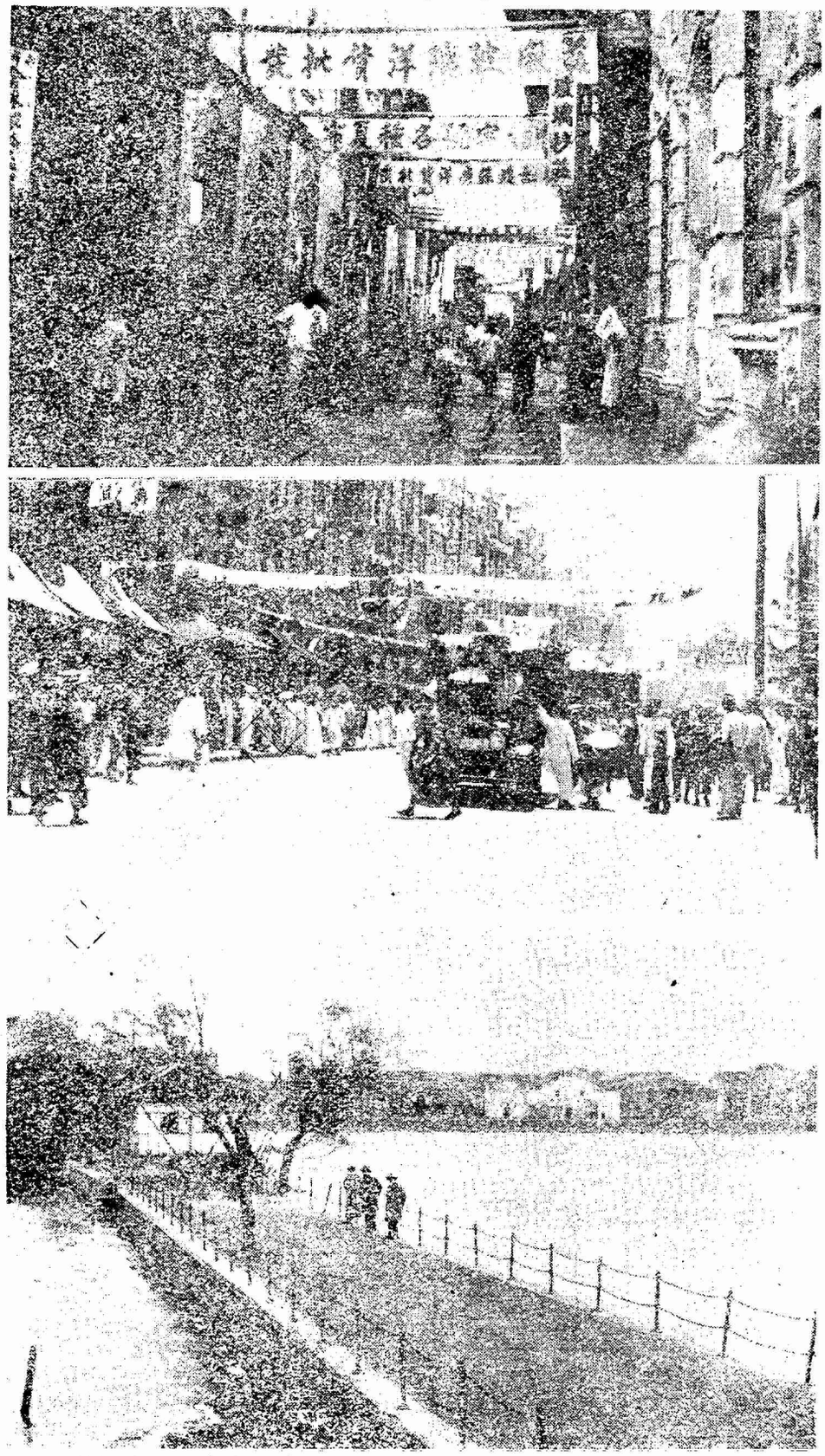
BY R. S. YU (喻任聲)

THE MODERNIZATION OF NANCHANG

WHEN Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi province, was under the old military regime, it was considered and looked down upon by people of other provinces as a backward city. And in fact, the whole province was of a primitive or medieval type. Only four years ago, when the writer first visited the city, Nanchang was a very backward old city of narrow streets and unpaved roads with old buildings (in many places grass huts) along both sides. Furthermore, the city was surrounded by a wall which made traffic very inconvenient. The militarists in their domination of the city and the province controlled all the resources and used them as instruments of self-agrandisment. On several occasions, to make matters worse, they destroyed these resources purposely when they evacuated the city to make room for new militarists. Of course, it was selfishness on the part of these men which accounted for this unfortunate situation, but, furthermore, even those that were considered better militarists made no single attempt to develop the city. In them, we found a lack of initiative, vision, and farsightedness. In those days, one looked in vain for a single sign of constructive progress. With the exception of the ordinary transacting of business along the various streets, and some construction of buildings on a small scale, Nanchang was practically a dead city.

Since the occupation by the Nationalists three years ago, Nanchang has made improvements. Propaganda has taught us to believe that outside of the foreign concessions of the treaty ports, there is not a single city in China worthy of the name. But due to the progressive spirit of the Provincial Government under the Nationalist regime, this city has emerged from the old into the new within a very short time. This stands as irrefutable evidence that the Chinese are able to accomplish great things themselves.

Seeing the urgent necessity and importance of reconstructing the city, the Nationalists after capturing Nanchang took definite steps toward organizing a municipal government. The latter was officially inaugurated in the winter of 1926. The first task they decided to do was to tear down the city wall which, to a great extent, hampered the city's development. In this connection, a little history of the wall may not be out of place. Francis Clair Gale in his paper on the "Historical and Traditional Data about Nanchang" which was published in the *New China Review* says, "The wall of the first city was built by a famous general, Kwan Ying, B. C. 200. The city was ten li across and that portion of the wall that was built at that time was pierced by six gates.



Top—A typical old-style narrow street before the modernization program was inaugurated.

Center—The same street after it had been widened and paved and opened for motor-car and bus traffic.

Bottom—Causeway constructed across the lake which is included in the new Chungshan Park, part of the program for the modernization of Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi province, described in the accompanying article.

In A.D.385 the governor, Fan Ying, added two more gates, one of them being the Yung Ho Men (The gate of Eternal Harmony) now more familiarly known to us as the T'an Tai Men, the present name being in memory of T'an Tai, a famous disciple of Confucius who is buried back of the Thunder Temple. In the Sung Dynasty, about A.D.960, the city was built thirty-one li in circumference and had sixteen gates; but in the Shao Hsing period (1136) of the Southern Sung, a general by the name of Li Kwang came to Nanchang with his retinue of soldiers, and closed up four gates. In the early Ming (1368), Chu Wen Cheng removed the western section of the wall that then hugged the river bank and built it at a distance of thirty steps from the river. He also reduced the extent of the city by nearly one-fifth and at the same time, the number of gates was reduced to the present number, seven. So, then, for almost 600 years, the present wall has remained as Chu Wen Cheng built it. It is 20,700 feet long, 20 feet high and 20 feet wide. The moat is 30,400 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 15 feet deep."

The actual work of tearing down this historical city wall began in December 1926. It took almost a year to finish this task, and it was so admirably done that in several sections a little surfacing would turn it into a fine boulevard.

The Widening of Streets

As has already been said, Nanchang was an old type city with narrow streets. So, after the tearing down of the city wall, the next step in modernization was the widening of streets. For this purpose, the Municipal Government, in the autumn of 1927 established a Bureau of Reconstruction, granting to it full authority in city-planning and reconstruction. The first road, known as the Chung Shan Road, runs through the middle section of the city beginning at the old city wall site in the east and ending at the river bank in the west. It is constructed of cement with sidewalks on both sides. This road was completed in half a year, thus clearing away the most congested area of the city.

Almost in the center of the city, we find a body of water known as East Lake. Around the lake were located a number of narrow, dirty streets with small shops facing the lake. Now these have been widened and the new road is known as the Huan Hu Road. In doing this, the Bureau of Reconstruction turned a notoriously dirty street into the most beautiful spot in the city. Last month, when the weather here was extremely hot, many people flocked there to enjoy the lake breeze. In the middle of the lake is an island called Pai Hua Chou (the Isle of a Hundred Flowers). This place is now the Chung Shan Public Park. Near the main entrance, the Provincial Government has built a modern library five stories high. To the right of the entrance is situated a newly built cinema house which faces Chung Shan Road. Despite keen competition, the cinema is always filled to its capacity. Not only do they present interesting and decent pictures to the public, but in addition, they have also provided excellent music,—a feature entirely new to the Nanchang public.

Formerly when visitors arrived at Nanchang, the first object which caught their attention was the row of mud houses stretching along the shore of the river. Here and there large piles of filthy dirt waited on the bank to welcome the new visitors. Now these have all been cleared away. Along an extensive section of the shore we find that a stone bunding and wide road have been built. This road is known as the Yen Chiang Road.

Recently, a large section of new street named Teh Sheng Road, has been opened through the business center of the city; with one end meeting Yen Chiang Road and the other, Chung Shan Road. All along this road, and particularly along the former Hsi Ma Ch'ih, new stores have been built, many being tall and of reinforced concrete.

With the completion of these long thoroughfares and the inauguration of a regular bus line, a new demand for traffic policemen has been created. The policemen, unaccustomed to the hustle and bustle on the new roads, naturally have a very hard time. The Bureau of Public Safety is now doing its best to employ experienced policemen, and to train the inexperienced ones.

Educational Reforms

Culturally speaking, Nanchang, and in fact the whole province, is far behind other provinces. Not to mention the interior, schools in Nanchang are very few as compared with the population of the city. Since the establishment of the new government, a great deal of emphasis has been placed on the educational reform of the city. And especially, these reforms are directed to the quality rather than the quantity of schools. In several schools, modern school buildings have been built and equipments increased. There are now in the city four middle schools, three technical schools and two professional schools opened by the Department of Education of the Provincial Government. Formerly, many of the primary schools were very inefficient because of the lack of funds. Many and many boys remained out of school. Recently the Bureau of Social Affairs under the Municipal Government opened ten new primary schools, making a total of thirty-five. It is hoped that larger sums may be expended for the benefit of elementary education, for it is a fundamental factor in progress. The missions plays also a very important part in the education of the city. Besides schools of primary grades opened by other missions such as the Brethern, China Inland Mission, and the American Church Mission, the Methodist Episcipal Church has established two schools of middle grade; one for girls and one for boys. These two schools are now run entirely by Chinese and their enrollments are on the increase.

With the communists' disturbance in the interior, many schools have been closed and schools here and in Kiukiang are also experiencing financial difficulty. Whether they can be opened or not in the fall remains very doubtful.

The Recent Military Situation

In conclusion, a word may be said regarding the military situation, and especially of the communists' disturbance of the province. Ever since the notorious Chu-Mao activities, a large portion of the province has been under their control. With the destruction of property and slaughter of human lives, the people have suffered tremendously. Recently, these bandits taking advantage of the withdrawal of troops to the North for the suppression of insurrectionists, threatened to invade Nanchang and Kiukiang. Last month, they came as near as Chang Shu and Feng Cheng, one hundred and twenty li from Nanchang. However, General Lu T'i Ping and his associates have concentrated their troops in and around the city, and now it is well fortified with barbed wire and machine guns along trenches, four or five li from the city. It is said that the Fiftieth Division under General Tang Tao-yuen is due here shortly. If this is the case, it will not be a very long time before these communists and bandits are suppressed. On account of these conditions, the constructive work in Nanchang is practically at a standstill. Money formerly allotted to constructive enterprises, is now expended for military purposes. It is sincerely hoped that these communists may be wiped out once for all and that Nanchang may be given opportunity for further development.

September 6, 1930.

Sino-British Negotiations—Amoy Is Returned to China

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated on September 12 that the British Government had officially presented to the Foreign Office counter-proposals in regard to the abolition of extraterritorial rights. These counter-proposals, which Dr. Wang said were now being carefully considered by the Chinese Government, were in answer to the draft proposals on the subject submitted by China some time ago. Dr. Wang stated that in his conversation with Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, the questions discussed included Weihaiwei, the Boxer indemnity, the rendition of the British concession at Amoy and extra-territoriality. According to Dr. Wang the question of the concession at Amoy would be settled at once and without difficulty as British interests in Amoy are comparatively small. Later advices were that the treaty to return Amoy was signed September 17.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the State Council, discussed the outstanding Sino-British questions at a meeting held September 16. It was reported that as a result of the recent negotiations the Boxer Indemnity would be completely refunded for the completion of the Canton-Hankow Railway, while a body of trustees, composed of two-thirds Chinese and one-third British members, would be set up to exercise the supreme power. As regards the "gradual relinquishment system" of extraterritoriality, as contained in the British counter-proposals, it was decided that the State Counil should instruct the Foreign Ministry to make new arrangements with the British Minister as a sort of *modus vivendi*, pending the final abolition of the ancient consular jurisdiction system.

Pioneer Dutch and Russian Embassies to China

BY VERNE DYSON

(University of the Philippines, Manila)

AT THE beginning of the Manchu, or Ch'ing Dynasty, the trade of the Dutch with China was insignificant as compared with that of their rivals, the Portuguese. The government of Batavia resolved to dispatch a deputation to Canton to petition for trade. In January, 1653, traders were sent in a richly freighted ship, but the Portuguese succeeded in preventing any further traffic, even after the envoys had spent considerable sums in presents for the Chinese authorities, and had obtained permission to build a factory. At this time it was suggested that the Dutch would do well to send an embassy to Peking. The Dutch East India company then appointed Pierre de Goyer and Jacques de Keyser, two eminent merchants of Batavia, as envoys.

"These envoys conformed in every way to the requirements of the Chinese. They carried rich presents, and allowed them to be called, and called them, tribute; and they received the gracious offering of gifts in return; they prostrated themselves before the emperor; they performed the three kneelings and nine prostrations (the kowtow) before his sacred name, his letters, and his throne; and they comported themselves as an Asiatic princeling bearing tribute and homage to their Asiatic suzerain. They hoped by this conduct in China to secure the trading privileges, which they had acquired by the same means in Japan, but all they gained was permission to send an 'embassy' once in eight years, and that four trading ships might accompany each such embassy." (Morse).

"The narrative of this embassy was written with great minuteness by Nieuhoff, the steward of the mission, and made Europeans better acquainted with the country than they had before been—almost the only practical benefit it produced, for as a mercantile speculation, it proved nearly a total loss. . . The ill success is ascribed with some reason, to the adverse influence of the Jesuits, but it is likely, too, that their former forcible seizure of the Pescadores, and present occupation of Formosa, joined with the ignorance and disregard of the Manchus of the advantage of trade, contributed to the result."—(S. Wells Williams).

A Second Dutch Embassy

A second Dutch embassy—I. V. Campen and C. Nobel—was sent to Peking by the Dutch East India Company, but nothing was accomplished. Apparently the Dutch did not take advantage of the permission granted them to send an embassy and trading ships to China once every eight years. However, after the Dutch had withdrawn from Formosa, they sent a splendid embassy to Peking under Lord Peter van Hoorn, a privy councillor and chief treasurer of India. The Council at Batavia had, in 1662, sent a fleet of twelve ships to cooperate with the Imperial Chinese against the pirate chief, Koxinga. The joint forces retook Amoy and this brought the mainland under the imperial sway. In sending van Hoorn, the Dutch counted on the gratitude of the Chinese for aid loyally rendered as to a suzerain.

"The envoy landed at Foochow in 1664 where he was received in a polite manner. The imperial sanction had already been received, but he unwisely delayed his journey to the capital until his cargo was sold. While discussing this matter, the Dutch seized a Chinese vessel bringing bullion from Java contrary to the colonial regulations, and the (Chinese) governor very properly intimated that, until restitution was made, no amicable arrangement could be completed; so that van Hoorn, in order to save his dignity, and to contravene the orders of his own government, was obliged to allow the bullion to be carried off, as by force, by a police officer.

"These preliminary disputes were not settled till nearly a year after the arrival of van Hoorn. He and his suite at last embarked on the Min, and after a tedious journey up that river, and across the mountains to Hangchow, they reached the canal and the capital, having been six months on the way, during which they saw 37 cities and 335 villages.' " (Williams).

"Though coming with the prestige of doughty deeds of valor, done in the interest of the Manchu Dynasty—and their own—this envoy had in mind the commercial interests of his countrymen, and his acquiescence to the demands of the Chinese court was as complete as that of Goyer and Keyzer ten years before." (Morse). The same succession of prostrations before an empty throne, followed by state banquets, and accompanied by the presentation and conferring of gifts; characterized the reception of this embassy, as it had all of its predecessors. "The only result of this grand expedition was a sealed letter, of the contents of which they were wholly ignorant, but which did not, in fact, grant any of the privileges they so anxiously solicited.' They had by the performance of the act of prostration, caused their nation to be enrolled among the tributaries of the grand Khan, and then were dismissed as loyal subjects should be, at the will of their liege lord, with what he chose to give them." (Williams).

In 1683, the Chinese emperor sailed in person to reduce Formosa and bring it under his dominion. He summoned his faithful Hollanders to send a naval contingent; and this they did, but it arrived late and found that the Emperor had not waited for them.

During the next century, the Dutch conducted a clandestine trade at ports along the coast of Fukien, buying permission on each occasion. From the time of van Hoorn's mission, 130 years passed before the Dutch republic sent another embassy to China. Isaac Titsingh and A. F. van Braam were appointed envoys to China in 1794. They resolved to avoid the errors which had caused the failure of the British embassy under Lord Macartney the previous year. The British envoy had refused to perform the kowtow. On the contrary, the Dutch ambassadors were even more humble than their predecessors.

"The only result of the embassy was to increase the self complacency of the Chinese," Samuel Couling affirms. "The Dutch got nothing."

S. Wells Williams continues: "They were brought to the capital like malefactors, treated there like beggars, and then sent back to Canton like mountebanks to perform the three-times-three prostration at all times and before everything their conductors saw fit."

Russian Embassies

The earliest recorded visit of Russians to Peking was in connection with an exploring expedition rather than an embassy. Two Cossack agents, Ivan Petrov and Burnash Yalychev, were sent to Peking in 1567 by Ivan the Terrible. "They had been instructed to find out as much as they possibly could about the customs, languages, etc., of the people who lived in the neighboring kingdoms of Russia. They were particularly instructed to extend their inquiries to the kingdom of China, the land of the Mongols and the river Ob. They seem to have reached Peking by way of Kalgan, but, as they brought no presents (tribute) with them, they were dismissed without seeing the emperor, Lung Ch'ing." (Ken Shen Weigh). They were, however, received unofficially by the junior secretary of the Board of Dependencies.

"In 1608, an actual, though abortive, attempt to reach Peking was made by a trading embassy to the Golden King, whose help was desired to enable them to reach China. To avoid being attacked on the journey, a government caravan was formed, a system which was adopted and maintained until the end of the eighteenth century. In 1616 two Cossacks, Tumenets and Petrov, were sent from Tobolsk on the same errand, They failed to reach China, but spent some time at the court of Alten, the Golden King, who received them and even agreed to become tributary to Russia.

"Upon the scanty information which had been gathered, another expedition, headed by Ivan Petline and Andrei Mundov, Siberian Cossacks, were dispatched to Peking 1618, arriving there in 1619. They also were not granted an audience by the Chinese Emperor because they had brought no presents, and were dismissed with a letter and returned to Tobolek. But no one there could make out what the imperial epistle said, nor did all the Oriental learning at St. Petersburg succeed in deciphering it, until Spathar took it to Peking in 1676 and had it translated by Veribest, the well-know Jesuit priest." (Ken Shen Weigh),

A special Russian mission was sent to China in 1649 to felicitate the Manchus upon their accession to throne of China. It was received by the Chinese at the frontier, and did not reach Peking.

Further misunderstandings and irritations were created between the Chinese and the Russians by the arrival in Peking in 1656 of Theodore Isakovitch Baykov, the son of a boyar (Russian nobleman), acting as diplomatic agent

from Czar Alexis. He had a small caravan of government goods. It was two years *en route*, having started for China in 1654. The Russian Czar had instructed Baykov to deliver his letter to none save the Dragon Emperor himself; also Baykov was commanded not to kowtow before the Chinese ruler. Emperor Shun Chih, the first of the Manchu line, refused to receive the envoy unless he kowtowed.

"The embassy of Baykov was in Peking at the same time as the Dutch embassy of Goyer and Keyser. The same demands as to tribute and ceremonial were made on the two embassies; but, while the Hollanders promptly conceded every point, the Russian envoy refused absolutely to perform any ceremony which would lower the dignity of his country, and was not granted an audience."—(Morse-MacNair). Baykov remained in Peking, insisting on an audience, until July. 1658, when he accepted failure and returned home.

While Baykov was on the way to Peking, Yarkine, a boyar's son from Tobolsk, was sent to the capital in 1655. Nothing is known of the results of his visit.

Trading caravans went to Peking from Russia by the Urga-Kalgan route in 1658,1669 and in 1675. Apparently Ivan Perifiliev (a boyar's son) of the 1658 expedition performed the kowtow ceremony before Emperor Shun Chih, and was officially received and given ten poods of tea which was taken to Moscow—probably the first overland tea on record.

The second official Russian embassy was headed by Nicholas Gavrilovitch Spather who left Moscow on March 4, 1675. He reached Peking the following year and there met Ferdinand Veribest (1623-1688), the noted Jesuit priest from Belgium. Veribest's ideas for bringing missionaries to China overland by way of Russia probably arose out of the meeting with Spather. The Russian envoy was four times admitted to audience with the emperor but according to Chinese accounts, he refused to kowtow. Consequently the letter which he brought from the Czar was not answered, and his business was obstructed. All he seems to have taken back to the Czar was a treatise on anatomy, sent by Veribest! Spathar reached Moscow in January, 1658.

Spathar "was received by the Emperor and entertained with music and a repast of tea boiled with butter and milk. But because of his obstinacy and bad manners he was dismissed and his presents accepted as tribute from Russia."

The third regular embassy was that headed by Theodore Alexievitch Golovin who was appointed High Ambassador Extraordinary to China by the Regent Sophia to negotiate a treaty. He left Moscow in January, 1686, accompanied by a large escort. Three and one-half years later, on August 27, 1689, a treaty was concluded at Nerchinsk.

Peter the Great sent Everhard Isbrandt Ides, a German merchant of Gluckstadt, on a mission to China in 1692 to exchange ratifications of the treaty of 1689 and to improve the commercial relations of the two countries. The caravan of 400 men left Moscow on March 14, 1692, and reached Peking, November 3, 1693. In the letter carried by Ides the titles of Emperor K'ong Hsi were written lower than those of the Czar and, although the ambassador was given several audiences and entertained with much ceremony, the letter was not answered, and all requests were refused. Apparently Ides performed the kowtow. He wrote a not very trustworthy account of his journey and the secretary of the embassy, Adam Brand, wrote another. After his last audience with Emperor K'ang Hsi, Ides left Peking on February 19, 1694, accompanied out of the city gate by a numerous retinue of great officers of state.

Peculiar Features of Chinese Life

In his book, *The Three Years' Land Travels of His Excellency E. Isbrandt Ides from Moscow to China* (London, 1705), the envoy describes the peculiar features of Chinese life. "The Emperor's life-guards," he relates, "were clothed in red calico, printed with red figures, and wore small hats with yellow feathers. They were armed with scimitars and lances. There were eight white saddle-horses for show. In the third court of state were four extraordinarily large elephants, one of which was white. They were all covered with richly embroidered cloth, and their trappings were ornamented with silver gilt. On their backs was a finely carved wooded castle spacious enough for eight persons. Being taken out of the court, I mounted one of the emperor's two-wheeled carts, and was drawn to my apartment by an elephant. There were ten persons on each side with a rope in their hands fastened to the elephant's mouth to lead him; and on his neck sat a man with an iron hook to guide him. He walked at his ordinary rate of speed, but this obliged the men to run, in order to keep up with him. In the emperor's stables were fourteen elephants; they made them roar, sing like a canary, blow a trumpet, go down on their knees, etc. All these elephants were extraordinarily large, and the teeth of some a full fathom long. The mandarins told me that the king of Siam annually sends several by way of tribute."—Quoted by Berthold Laufer in *Ivory in China* (Chicago, 1925).

Lairent de Lange, an ex-captain in the Swedish army, was sent to Peking in 1715 on the fifth Russian embassy. Thomas Goldwin was in this mission, which was received by the Chinese Emperor upon its arrival in the capital in 1716. De Lange was commercial envoy to China on five different occasions, and was secretary of the sixth embassy to China, headed by Leon Vasilievitch Ismailov, envoy plenipotentiary and minister. Another promiment member of the latter mission was Dr. John Bell, a native of Antermony, Scotland, who accompanied the party as physician.

The Ismailov embassy departed from St. Petersburg on July 14, 1717, and returned thither on January 5, 1722, having been in Peking from November 18, 1720, to March 2, 1721. Ismailov obtained the concession of a site for a Russian church (the origin of the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission, officially approved by treaty in 1727), arranged for Chinese sealed letters to be used as "tickets of admission" for official Russian caravans, and made provision for trade to be carried on at the frontier rather than in Peking. De Lange, upon the departure of the embassy, was left in Peking as resident representative of Russia. He, however, was treated as a prisoner by the Chinese. Dr. Bell wrote an account of the journey, *Travels from St. Petersburg in Russia to Divers Parts of China.*

Catherine the Great on October 12, 1725, dispatched Count Sava Vladislavich of Illyria, State Councillor, as envoy extraordinary and minister phenipotentiary to China. His mission turned out to be the most fruitful of all the formal diplomatic embassies sent to China from Russia, since he succeeded in negotiating the Bur (or Kiakhata) Treaty of August 27, 1727, which remained in force until June, 1858, over a century and a quarter—the longest life of any treaty in history. The count was in Peking from October 21, 1726, to April 23, 1727. Captain I. Kropotov was sent by the Russian court to Emperor Ch'ien Lung in 1762 to announce the accession of Empress Catherine II.

The Russians met with a particularly humiliating experience in 1805 in connection with the ninth embassy sent to China. Count G. A. Golovkin was placed at the head of an embassy attended with an unusually large retinue and outfitted on a magnificent scale. The mission was met at Urga by Chinese officials who raised frivolous objections. When the ambassador, following the precedent set by Lord Macartney (British) in 1793, refused to kowtow before a screen and a yellow-covered table, representing the Emperor, the whole embassy and its brilliant suite were ignominiously dismissed by the Chinese.

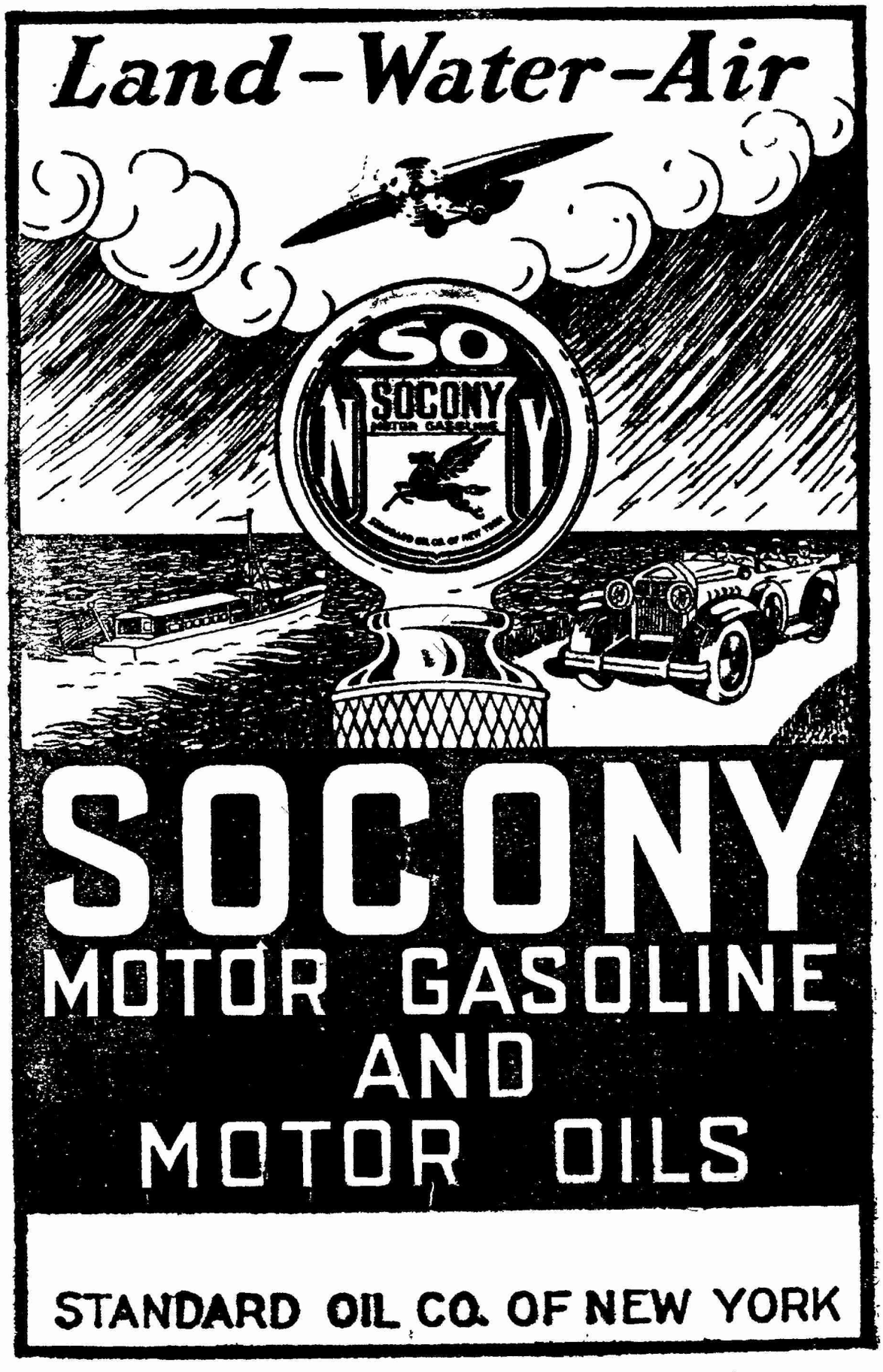
The next two formal embassies, those of 1808 and of 1820, apparently were without sensational incidents, and without definite accomplishments.

There is nothing of outstanding importance in Russo-Chinese diplomatic relations until after the treaty of Nanking in 1842, when Russia joined with other European powers in exploiting China. The next important date in the history of the diplomatic dealing between the two countries is 1858 when, at a time China was in turmoil from the T'ai Ping rebellion and the second (Arrow) war with Great Britain, two treaties were exacted: one (Aigun) by General N. N. Muraviev (later Count Muraviev-Amursky) in May, and the other by Admiral Count E. V. Putiatin on June 13.

From the time of the 1727 Bur treaty to that of the two treaties of 1858, current relations between Russia and China were conducted by correspondence between the Senate and the Li-fan Yuan respectively.

Copper Coin Smugglers Make Profits in Japan

Reports in Chinese newspapers say that copper coins weighing as much as 8,000,000 catties have been smuggled from China to Japan. The smugglers are stated to be particularly active in Shanghai because 110 of China's copper coins could be sold for $1 in Japan, whereas about 300 of them were required to exchange for $1 in Shanghai. The City Government of Greater Shanghai has requested the Ministry of Finance to order the Custom Houses in China to suppress such smuggling.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Chinese in U. S. Send G.$22,-500,000 Home

(Literary Digest, August 27)

The flood of money pouring from the United States to other countries in the form of immigrant remittances has reached "a more stable and normal level after the abnormal conditions obtaining in the immediate postwar years."

But even to-day, the amount sent abroad annually by our millions of alien or former alien wage-earners is tremendous. For the last ten years the total is estimated at no less than four billion dollars, we are told by George E. Anderson, in an article in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

This item is not only of importance because of its actual volume, which at present appears to average about $250,000,000 a year gross, but also because of the fact that it is a direct cash payment for which there is no monetary return—not even that cultural return which is sometimes associated with the expenditures of the American tourist abroad. From the standpoint of banking and finance the item is important inasmuch as it represents a movement of money in which there is no back-wash or counter-current. Such payments represent no service, no commodity movement, no investment on which a return can be expected. They are outright gifts, a direct drain upon the country's cash resources....

There is no certainty as to just what the total of these remittances from the United Staes really is. Estimates from time to time by various authorities and from year to year under varying international conditions range all the way from $700,000,000 in 1920, which is accepted by all authorities as the year of the greatest export of cash on this account, to the estimate of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the last statement of the balance of international payments of $247,000,000 for 1929. It is fairly certain, however, that the estimates for earlier years were too high, and that the estimates for the last few years have been too low. However, it is fairly certain that in the last ten years these remittances have approximated a gross total of about $4,000,000,000, or an average of something like $400,000,000 a year—an average movement far in excess of average gold movements, and, in the year of lowest volume, much in excess of American receipts on account of principal and interest of the war debts. There has undoubtedly been a more or less marked decrease in these remittances for several years, but the change in the last two or three years has been comparatively slight.

To give us an idea of how this money is divided among the various countries, Mr. Anderson cites estimates for 1929:

Remittances of $46,170,000 to Italy, which heads the list; $25,269,000 to Greece; $22.500,000 to China; $18,140,-000 to Poland; $13,000,000 to Canada; $11,679,000 to the Irish Free State; $10,500,000 to Czecho-Slovakia; $10.-000,000 each to Germany and Russia; $9,380,000 to Sweden; $8,672,000 to Mexico; $7,825,000 to the United Kingdom, and $6,915.000 to Japan. All other countries listed took less than $5,000,000 each during the year.

The estimates for some of these countries are believed to be much too low. That for China is much below the estimates made by bankers and others familiar with the surprising volume of funds flowing to China, which in some years is known to have exceeded $100,000,000 silver currency.

The present low rate of silver and of silver exchange has stimulated remittances to China in the last fifteen months, so that the present volume is reported to approach the maximum record. There has also been an increase in remittances to Spain and several other European countries and to Mexico, caused by favorable exchange rates.

Pointing out that "there is a constant increase in the number of persons in the United States likely to remit earnings to their home lands," due to immigration, Mr. Anderson adds that "on the other hand, the tendency is for the remittances of each alien to decline from year to year as home ties are gradually weakened, as relatives arrive in the United States to join them, and especially as economic conditions in Europe and other parts of the world have gradually improved." He concludes: "The two tendencies will probably offset each other so that the net result wili remain more or less about the same total remittances for some years to come."

C. E. R. Is Short of Cash

BY E. U. BARUNG

The C. E. R. still has not managed to pay post-service pension dues to its numerous ex-employees who were discharged by the Soviet management immediately after the settling of the Sino-Soviet conflict last year, and to those who were dismissed last summer in consequence of the measures taken by the administration of the railway to cope with the situation caused by the stagnation of export business on the railway. Besides the indebtedness to the ex-employees the railway owes also to its contractors and purveyors. The total sum of debt on the 1st of September amounted to 2,300,000 gold roubles, while the sum of money in cash and current accounts of the railway on the same date was fixed only as 832,739 gold roubles. To settle accounts with the ex-employees and to meet other pending liabilities the Board of the railway decided upon borrowing money from one or several of the local banks, and has requested the administration of the railway to raise a loan of 1,500,000 gold roubles. And as a result of negotiations conducted by the administration with several banks in the city the loan will be concluded within the next 10 days; the Dalbank will apparently give half of the sum of the loan and the other half will be given by the Bank of Communications, the Bank of the Three Eastern Provinces, and the Frontier Bank.

Loss of 20 Million Yen to S. M. R.

In the local Press it is reported that due to the stagnation in export of cereals etc., from North Manchuria, the S. M. R. has to count with a deficit in its revenue of approximately 20,000,000 yen. But thanks to timely introduction of economies on a big scale, the final shortage will be only half of the above mentioned amount. The income of the S. M. R. for the year 1929 was 240,-998,062 yen and the expenditure 195,492,205 yen, the net balance being 45,505,857 yen.

The Foreign Association for Russian Relief

As the cold season is approaching, the Foreign Association for Russian Relief, which has existed here for several years, is starting again its active work. In the near future a Committee Meeting of the Association is to be held at which some new Committee men will be elected and ways and means of obtaining necessary funds will be discussed. The chairman of the Association, in place of Mr. Barenzen who had been transferred from Harbin, for this season is Rene d'Anjou, Commissioner of Customs; and T. H. Raitt is the Honorary Secretary to the Association. For the winter months the Association maintains a Soup Kitchen for needy Russians, at which during the 6 months of the last season 44,771 meals, or on the average 250 meals daily, were served. Articles of clothing donated by the generous were also given to the poor. For its premises the Association rents a house whose owner is Mr. Liuta, a Chinese resident of Harbin who is well known and esteemed among the foreigners and Russians of the city. He gives the house at a nominal rental of 30 local dollars a month. 10,000 local dollars is required for one season for carrying on this noble cause, which sum is raised largely through circulating subscription lists among the members of the foreign colony of Harbin.

Skoda Works to be Fined

It is reported that the Harbin representative of the Skoda Works has been subjected by the Chinese Authorities of the Special Area to a 20,000 dollars fine for having contravened China's rights in regard to shipbuilding.

Immense Quantity of Timber to Fuchiakien

Timber yards around the Sungari river harbour of Fuchiakien—Chinese section of Harbin—are glutted with various kinds of timber to their capacity. Over 2,000,000 poods of timber has already been brought to the yards by the Sungari river. From 15 to 20 junks of Chinese type, which are commonly used for shipping timber here, continue to arrive in the harbor daily. According to rough estimates lots aggregating about 1,500,000 poods of various kinds of lumber material lie at several places along the banks of the Sungari awaiting their turn to be shipped to Harbin. Except the timber coming from the regions graviting to the Sungari viver, the timber from the banks of the Amur river is also brought to the local market. The steamer *Chan-zhou* towing two barges laden with about 40,000 poods of timber, arrived here from Sakhalian yesterday. The total quantity of the Amur timber so far brought to Harbin during this navigating season

amounts to 500,000 poods. The local market being overstocked, the prices for timber declined considerably.

200,000 Are Victims of Deluge

The merchants of Harbin and Fuchiakien have collected among themselves 200,000 local dollars for the benefit of those of the population in the four districts of Mukden Province who suffered great loss of property during the recent flood there. The Chamber of Commerce of Harbin and Fuchiakien contributed 40,000 dollars each, the local Chinese banks and Steamship Syndicates 20,000 dollars, the balance to be snpplied by oil plants, flour mills and other enterprises.

Business School in Harbin

Harbin Business School; an entirely new school of its kind in Harbin, was opened on September 5th. The school occupies one of the best houses in the city, which is also most advantageously located, being in the centre of New Town. The school was opened at the initiative of N. S. Kopiloff, who is also the sole representative of the National School of Shorthand—an American school—for China and Japan. His object in establishing the school has been to give the pupils technical training so as to fit them for an industrial and commercial career.

The assumption being that all the good things in life belong to the well educated in a scholastic sense the educational system here, like that in the pre-revolutionary Russia, has been that the child should begin in an elementary school, pass to and complete the course at a secondary school and go to the university. But only the moneyed few can accomplish such an ambitious plan. Leaving aside the question of sending their children to the university, comparatively few parents can afford sending their children to secondary schools, the tuition fee being high in this city. Under the existing educational system which does not provide for technical training of any kind at the Russian Secondary school, the pupils on leaving the school are unable to perform any useful and responsible work in an office or to start an industrial or commercial career—which is mostly their fate, as they are to earn their living. The population of Harbin, therefore, has cordially welcomed the opening of the new school where the pupils can acquire the technical knowledge necessary for office work, the curriculum of the school including the English language, bookkeeping, correspondence, shorthand, typewriting, mimeographing, and using of dictaphone.

Harbinites Are Puzzled by Their Rotary Club

The Rotary Club which has been newly organized in Harbin, appears to be a puzzle to the foreigners and Chinese of Harbin in that the Club has as its members Japanese only. It is well known that the Rotary Club movement founded a quarter of a century ago by Paul F. Harris of Chicago has now spread over nearly all the countries of the world with about 150,000 members and far from being national, it has of course become a real international movement. There are Rotary Clubs in other large cities of China and, to our understanding, their meetings are attended by different nationalities, Chinese or Japanese not excluded.

Harbin, September 7, 1930.

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Collapse of Yellow River Embankment in Western Shantung

Several hundred villages situated along the northern bank of the Upper Yellow River near Fanhsien in western Shantung were inundated last week as a result of the collapse of a part of the embankment, according to an urgent message received at the Shantung Provincial Government.

The collapse of the river embankment at Chinti was also reported as being imminent. The local authorities feared that such a disaster may result in the flooding of the entire Peiping-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow Railway regions, and if unchecked might even inundate the Peiping and Tientsin area.

A heavy deluge along the Peiping-Liaoning Railway region on the night of September 8 caused damage to the tracks outside the Great Wall. Passenger trains were delayed, and a military transport train was derailed near Peitsang.

Sino-American Cooperation in Radio Developments

BY HAROLD D. ROBISON

(U. S. Commerce Reports, August 4)

Within the next few months the long-felt need for communications under American control between China and the United States will be realized. During the past few decades, American interests several times have been on the verge of obtaining a service of their own, only to be checkmated by administrative difficulties, civil strife, and political changes.

American radio engineers and traffic experts came to China in 1928 and carried on negotiations directly with the Chinese Government. They succeeded in gaining the confidence of the Chinese officials to such an extent as to be appointed advisers without pay to the Government Radio Administration in the latter part of that year. Because of their ability and the confidence they created, as well as the evident superiority of the equipment they had to offer, they were called upon to develop plans and specifications for a complete international radio service to and from China. As a result of their efforts the installation of the organization and the personnel will follow the most modern American trends in the field of communications.

This circuit is under the joint ownership of American and Chinese interests and follows the desire of the Chinese to control their terminals for exterior communications.

Progress in Chinese-American Radio Communication

Preliminary negotiations for a trans-Pacific radio circuit between China and the United States were carried on by an American radio corporation and the National Council of Reconstruction of the National Government of the Republic of China. On November 3, 1928, a contract was let for two 20-kilowatt short-wave transmitters, together with receiving and central-office equipment, all purchased from the American company. On November 11, 1928, a 10-year traffic agreement for handling radiogram traffic between the United States and China was signed in Shanghai.

On January 15, 1929, an 8-year traffic agreement was signed between the National Committee of Reconstruction and the Philippine subsidiary of the American corporation, for traffic between China and the Philippine Islands, providing for temporary routing of American and European traffic by way of Manlia. This radio circuit was opened on January 15, 1929. On June 1, 1929, China opened a service to Hong Kong. On this date the control in China passed into the hands of the Ministry of Communications, after a long political fight. Up to that time there had been considerable conflict, caused by the fact that the duties of the Minister of Communications and of the National Reconstruction Committee had not been well defined. Each of these committees was developing communications of its own, with the result that American and French interests sold equipment for the same service. This difficulty was finally settled, and it was decided to set up both the American and the French equipment, which will be used in the radio central scheme for messages to and from China with America, France, and Germany.

The American equipment for the big station arrived in Shanghai September 15, 1929. On February 1 the preliminary work of surveying started at the stations and the central-office equipment was installed. Before the equipment could be transported to the sites selected for the transmittiing and receiving stations, it was necessary to construct two highways. This caused considerable delay and the work was rushed only by the fact that the Chinese Radio Administration advanced several thousand dollars to assist in building the roads. At the present time (June 23) the transmitting and receiving stations are about 50 per cent complete. It is expected that the buildings will be finished in July and that the inauguration of a direct service between Shanghai-San Francisco, Shanghai-Berlin, and Shanghai-Paris will begin about October 1.

Transmitting Station

The transmitting station is located at Chenju, about 7 miles west of Shanghai. Some 300 mow of land was purchased for this site (1 mow equals one-sixth acre). The American transmitting machinery consists of two 20-kilowatt sets, which will transmit direct to Berlin and to San Francisco. The French set is a 15-kilowatt transmitter of French design and manufacture and will operate direct to Paris. The American equipment cost $170,000 gold, and the French equipment $135,000 gold. It is to be noted that the American company supplied two of the 20-kilowatt transmitters of the very latest design at only slightly higher cost to the Chinese Government than the one smaller transmitter of French make.

Receiving Station

For the receiving station, 200 mow of land was purchased at Liuhong, 10 miles north of Shanghai and about 5 miles west of Woosung. This station is equipped with the latest American and French receiving apparatus.

The transmitting and receiving stations will be automatically controlled from the central office in the Sassoon Building, Shanghai, and the messages perforated on machines in the central office will be immediately recorded in Berlin, Paris, and San Francisco; likewise, messages perforated in San Francisco, Berlin, and Paris will be instantly recorded on the undulators in the central office at Shanghai. The central office is located at the intersection of Nanking Road and the Bund, in the heart of the business section; a radius of one-fourth mile from this building will inclose the financial and commercial section of the city. The Chinese Administration, however, contemplates the early installation of branch offices at strategic points throughout Shanghai.

Rates

Radio's entrance into the field of China's international communications has already brought about a reduction in rates. Previous to the inauguration of the radio service, the rate from San Francisco to Shanghai was 88 cents gold per word for ordinary class traffic; the present rate is 75 cents gold. Deferred service is at half the full rate. The radio service introduced the first night letter to China a little over a year ago. It is also responsible for a much lower press rate, of 14 cents gold per word. Rates to Europe likewise have been reduced.

As to the effect of the coming direct services, the policy of the operating agencies is for cheaper communications as soon as the traffic warrants after the station begins operating.

July Exports from China to the United States

Details have been compiled at the American Consulate-General of the declared exports from China to the United States through all American Consulates in China for the month of July and for the year from January 1 to July 31. Below are given the values of the different groups, these being stated in United States currency:—

	July G. $	Fractional Year Ending July 31 G. $
Group 01 (animals and animal products edible)	322,908	4,015,159
Group 02 (animals and animal products, inedible, except wool and hair)	1,315,423	17,103,652
Group 1 (vegetable food products, and beverages)	332,204	3,618,859
Group 2 (vegetable products, inedible, except fibres and wool)	1,987,504	13,694,381
Group 3 (textiles)	3,848,045	30.776,142
Group 4 (wood and paper)	51,655	359,712
Group 5 (non-metallic minerals)	48,093	857,063
Group 6(metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles)	356,731	3,556,293
Group 7(machinery and vehicles)	80	80
Group 8 (chemicals and related products)	42,153	859,687
Group 9 (miscellaneous)	207,667	559,414
Grand total	8,512,373	74,900,442

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Model Prison for Swatow

The Chaoyang-Meihsien District Court at Swatow, Kwangtung province, has announced plans for the early construction of a two-story model prison, the estimated cost, $50,000 to be provided by the Swatow Municipality

Navy Building New Hydroplane

The Ministry of the Navy announced on Sept. 11 that a new experimental hydro-plane being constructed by the Mamoi Aeroplane Factory in Fukien province will shortly be completed. The new plane has been christened the "Kiang-an."

Confiscation of Yen's Estates

The Ministry of the Interior on Sept. 14 issued orders for the sealing and confiscation of all land and other properties of the rebel general Yen Hsi-shan, head of the Northern Military Coalition. Gen Yen's property in Nanking was ordered confiscated last week.

German Would Promote Cigarette Factory in Tientsin

A report circulated by the Chinese *Kuo Wen* service on September 11 stated that certain German interests in Tientsin were attempting to raise a capital of $5,000,000 for the establishment of an extensive cigarette manufacturing enterprise in that city.

Long-Distance Telephones

The Ministry of Communications on Sept. 13 announced that plans had been completed for the installation of long-distance telephones connecting the Kiangsu cities of Ihing, Wusih and Kiangyin. The work will be handled by the Soochow Telephone Administration.

Cotton Goods Exhibit on Oct. 10

Plans for an extensive exhibition of cotton goods to be held in the National capital on October 10, were announced on September 14, the purpose being to acquaint the public with the latest improvements in the manufacture of cotton goods. The exhibition will be under the auspices of the Native Goods Manufacturing Association.

Pensions for War Victims

The Ministry of War, according to a statement issued on Sept. 14 has formulated plans for the granting of pensions and compassionate grants to the families of officers and soldiers who were killed in the present civil warfare. Disabled veterans will also receive pensions. The proposal has been submitted to the State Council for action.

Free Schooling in Nanking

More than 5,000 persons have registered with the educational authorities in Nanking for free school accommodations this fall in connection with the general mass-education campaign. It was originally planned by the Municipal Bureau of Education that only 50 classes of 50 persons each would be opened, but the large enrollment has made it necessary to enlarge the original plans.

Economics Society Meets at Wusih

The China Society of Economics, according to an announcement on Sept. 9, will hold its 7th annual meeting at Wusih, Kiangsu, on September 20. A large number of delegates, including many officials of the National and Provincial governments, are expected to attend. The Ministry of Railways has announced reduced fares for delegates intending to attend the meeting.

To Develop Sino-Philippine Trade

The Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, on Sept 13, announced that arrangements have been made for an extensive exhibition of Chinese products in the Philippine Islands next spring in connection with the annual Philippine Industrial and Commercial Exposition. Chinese manufacturers have been asked to make collections of their products for sending to Manila before February of next year.

First Air-Trip to Chungking

Messrs. Smith and Hamilton, American officials with the Sino-American aviation corporation which operates air-mail-passenger planes along the Yangtsze, departed on September 12 on their first trip to Ichang and Chungking for the purpose of making arrangements for a regular service. It is hoped the new Shanghai-Chungking service will be inaugurated by October 10, the new Chinese national holiday.

Military Training Compulsory

The Ministry of Education on September 12 issued an order to the various provincial and municipal bureaus of education stating that students in middle schools, colleges and university who do not take the regular course in military training, will not be permitted to receive regular graduation certificates on completion of their courses. The Government has arranged for military instructors to be stationed at all schools for the purpose of conducting courses in military science.

China Merchants Gets Weihaiwei Mail Contract

The Ministry of Communications on September 12 announced that the contract for the transportation of mail between Shanghai and Weihaiwei with the British steamship company, Butterfield and Swire, which expires on October 1, will be transferred to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, a Chinese concern. The Government also has made arrangements for taking over the Weihiwei post office, following the British relinquishment of control on October 1

$200 for Northern Flood Victims

The National Government, upon instructions received from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, has remitted the sum of $200,000 for the relief of victims of the recent serious floods in western Liaoning (Fengtien) province. The money was transmitted through Wu Te-chen, the Government's official representative in Mukden and will be distributed through a flood relief committee headed by Gen. Chang Hsueh-ming, younger brother of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang of the Manchurian Political Administration.

New Power Plant for Wusih

With the object of stimulating the further development of manufacturing in the Wusih district (midway between Shanghai and Nanking) the National Reconstruction Commission has decided to establish another large power generating plant at Wusih. It is planned for the new plant not only to generate power for industrial enterprises but also for electric tramways to be established in this district. A further electric generating plan is also to be established in the Hung-tse Lake region of northern Kiangsu.

Regulations for Bankrupt Firms

The Shanghai Association of Public Chartered Accountants has recommended to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor that a circular order be issued immediately requiring strict compliance with the National Bankruptcy Law as a means of conserving the interests of the public and particularly the creditors. It was pointed out in the petition that the liquidation of business firms and corporations, on the occasion of their dissolution, has not been carried out in accordance with the new law.

Foreign Firms and Chinese Commerce Chambers

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai has made inquiry of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor at Nanking, whether foreign or joint Sino-Foreign firms, which have registered with the Government and thus conformed to the regulations regarding "juridic persons," are eligible for membership in the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on the same basis as purely Chinese firms. It was stated that a number of such firms had already applied for membership in the Chamber and since no regulations on the subject have been drafted, the Government was asked to make a ruling.

River Conservancy Plans

The Land Department of the Ministry of the Interior has adopted new general regulations for the conservancy of rivers and waterways throughout the country, according to a report on September 13. The various measures dealt with in the regulations concern the matter of surveys, the adoption of a law dealing with rivers and waterways and regulations governing river and canal conservancy. The purpose of the new regulations is to define the rights of the Ministry of Interior and the National Reconstruction Commission.

Chinkiang Has 186,669 People

Chinkiang, new provincial capital of Kiangsu, located on the Yangtsze a short distance down-river from the National Capital at Nanking, now has a population of 186,669, according to a recent census completed by the Bureau of Public Safety. The number of males was given as 115,634, with females at 71,035. The number of houses is 69,048. The Chinkiang Municipality has just completed the construction of a new "Chungshan" highway, which runs from the railway station through the city to the northern gate.

Chinese Laborers Returning

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on Sept. 9, announced that approximately 48,000 Chinese laborers had been compelled to return to China in recent weeks on account of the economic depression existing in foreign countries, particularly in Siam, Indo-China and other places in Malaya and the Dutch East Indies.

The Ministry of Industry. Commerce and Labor has announced the early publication of a book dealing with labor conditions in various countries, particularly in those countries where Chinese labor is a factor.

Military Officers Recreation Building in Nanking

The new building which will house the Military Officers Moral Endeaver Association, which has been under construction in Nanking for several months, is nearing completion, according to a report issued by the *Kuo Min* news agency on Sept. 9 The new building, which is a sort of military Y. M. C. A. adapted to Chinese needs, is located on the new Chungshan road. Huang Jen-lin, general secretary of the society, recently departed for Honan to interview Gen. Chiang Kai-shek regarding the details of the final arrangements.

Plans for Future Famine Relief

The Ministries of Interior, Agriculture and Mining recently have taken steps to prevent another recurrence of food shortage in the country because of famines and floods. The Ministry of the Interior in a circular order to the various provincial governments instructed that steps be taken for the establishment of reserve rice granaries. The Ministry of Agriculture and Mining, in a statement issued on Sept. 9, will shortly announce new regulations providing for an equitable distribution of food supplies over the whole country. Steps are also being taken to determine the amount of foodstuffs available this fall together with the approximate surplus amounts available for export from various sections.

Shantung Railway Lost $4,000,000

The Shantung railway connecting Tsinan and Tsingtao, has suffered losses amounting to approximately $4,000,000 as a result of the recent warfare, according to a report of the railway authorities. The actual damage to tracks and bridges amounted to $1,000,000 while the remainder, or $3,000,000 represented the loss in revenues due to suspension of traffic. The report stated that the present daily revenue of the line, $25,000 is insufficient to meet expenses and in addition to other complications the retreating Shansi rebel troops took away a number of locomotives and freight cars. The Government has ordered a number of new freight cars from Belgium which are expected to arrive shortly and will be put inservice.

Nanyang Cigarette Factory May Reopen

Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company, the largest Chinese manufacturers of Cigarettes, has announced the possibility of an early reopening of its large plants in Shanghai. The company ordinarily employs approximately

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The CHINESE NATION

A Weekly Periodical Devoted to China's Progress

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C. A. Pao

Dairen and Port Arthur

Huaug Ching-Shu

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Men and Events

Miss Julia B. Ross has returned to Shanghai from a visit to the United States.

The National Government of China September 17 ratified the Sino-American arbitration treaty.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce & Labor, celebrated his 51st birthday September 13.

Dr. Frank Rawlinson, editor of the *Chinese Recorder*, has returned to Shanghai from a holiday in the United States.

F. W. Maze, Inspector-General of Customs, has returned to Shanghai from his visit to Weihaiwei and other northern ports.

Reuter says that four Communists were executed at Nanking, Sept. 17. One was a girl of 18 while the eldest male was 23 years of age.

Dai Chi-tao has resigned as president of the National Chungshan University. Chu Cha-hua, the vice-president, has been appointed to succeed him.

A. Krisel, U. S. Commissioner and Judge of the United States Consular Court, has returned to Shanghai after a holiday spent in the United States.

William Cameron Forbes, the new American Ambassador to Tokyo, arrived in Japan September 15, and immediatlly took up the duties of his office.

Hongkong trade conditions are reported as being very bad. Labor strikes are frequent and the crime wave is stated to be showing a decidedly upward curve recently.

Jerome T. Lieu of the Commercial Press, chairman of the Membership Committee of the American University Club, announces that he welcomes inquiries from prospective members.

Justice Feetham, the expert on Municipal government from South Afria, returned to Shanghai from Japan this week and is back again in his house at 80 Kiaochow Road.

A report by Dr. E. S. Tyau states that 60 lepers are being treated each Wednesday and Sunday morning in the Hongkew General Dispensary of the Chinese Mission to Lepers.

Mrs. Caldwell Jenkins, wife of the vice-president of the U. S. Shipping Board at Washingtion, passed through Shanghai on the s.s. *President Harrison*, on a trip round the world.

David E. Kaufman of Towanda, Pennsylvania, former Minister to Bolivia, has been appointed American Minister to Siam. He will sail for Bangkok from San Francisco next month.

A petroleum tank containing about 2,500 gallons of oil in the compound of the Standard Oil Co in Fukuoka, Japan, exploded September 12 with an estimated damage of Yen 30,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. Josselyn arrived back in Shanghai September 19 on the s.s. *President Taft*. Mr. Josselyn is an American Consul. They were accompanied by their three children.

Three Chinese girls arrived in Shanghai on September 9 from the Dutch East Indies from which they had been deported by the Dutch authorities for propagating Kuomintang priunciples.

The Pan-Pacific Association observed Balboa Day, September 17, by holding its annual meeting. At a tiffin held at the Cathay Hotel Prof C. F. Remer made the principal address.

Major General John Bull, legal adviser to the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, passed through Shanghai during the week en route to Manila after a visit to the United States.

W. S. Leonard, manufacturers' representative of Shanghai, departed on September 16 on a business trip to Manila and the Straits Settlements. He will return to Shanghai in about two months.

Ove Lunn, the new Danish Consul-General in Shanghai, has assumed his duties. For the past few months the work of the Danish Consulate-General has been in charge of the Vice-Consul, Alex Morch.

Three members of the Soviet aviation department arrived in Moscow recently to negotiate for the construction of a Zeppelin airship for the Soviet Government to he used in a trans-Siberian service.

M. Vandervelde, the Belgian socialist, delivered a lecture at the Ching Hwa College in Peiping on September 11. He discussed the difference between the Three Principles of the People and European socialism.

Miss Phyllis Henningsen, member of a prominent family of Portland, Oregon, and Dr. William Downs, dentist of Shanghai, were married at the home of Harold Dollar at San Raphael, Califorina, September 10.

The Nanking Government has ordered 12,000 dozens towels on which four Chinese characters meaning "The Vanguards of the People" are printed. A *Kuo Wen* message says this has been done "to please the soldiers."

Three representatives of the police force of Nanking were in Shanghai during the week to study the methods of the police departments of the International Settlement, Frenchtown and Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

M. Wilden, the French Minister, is due to proceed from Peiping October 16 for Nanking to present his credentials and to begin negotiations with the National Government on various outstanding issues.

Dr. A. R. Kepler spoke at an informal service in the lounge at the Foreign Y. M. C. A. Shanghai, Sunday morning, September 14, on "The Kuomintang and Religion—the Place of Religion in the Reconstruction of China."

The death occurred at the age of 71, September 10, of Mrs. Soi Tsen Ma, mother of Dr. Ma Chuen Wu, ex governor of Kwangsi and secretary general to the late Dr. Sun Yat-Sen. Burial took place in the Hungjao road cemetery, Shanghai.

Miss Soumay Tcheng has been named legal advisor to the government of the Three Eastern Provinces by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. Miss Tcheng was the first Chinese woman to practise law in her own country. She was educated in France.

The Overseas Chinese Union in Shanghai is in receipt of telegraphic advices from its members in Siam stating that the Siamese Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is a brother of the King, is expected to make a pleasure trip to China by the end of this month.

The following officers of the U.S. Marine Corp stationed in Shanghai have been promoted to the grades mentioned: Col. T. C. Turner, Lt-Col. R. S. Keyser, Major Peter C. Geyer, Major Raphael Griffin, Captain W. I. Wallance, 1st Lieut. D. K. Claude.

Gen. Yen Hsi-shan had purchased a number of houses in the neighborhood of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters in Nanking, before the northern revolt. The *Sinwanpao* says this property has been confiscated by order of the Nanking Government.

Harbin telegrams state that the Sungari River threatens to overflow its banks. Owing to recent heavy rainfall, the river has risen 11 feet over its usual level. Emergency measures are being taken by the Heilungkiang authorities against inundation.

The American School in Avenue Petain, Shanghai, will hold a fair October 4, which will include sideshows, fortune telling and many other forms of amusement. There will also be a rifle range. Admission will be 20 cents, big money. Tickets for the side show will sell 10 for one dollar.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a recent interview stated that the National Government is watching the revolutionary movements in the various South American states, and the question of the recognition of the new governments in Peru and Argentine is being considered.

The International Statistics Conference opened its session in Tokyo September 14 in the Lower House in the presence of Prince Chichibu. The conference continued for six days in the Upper House, and was participated in by 75 representatives for 25 countries. The program covered Population, Economics and Social Affairs.

K. Sheba, news editor of the *Japan Times*, Tokyo, a newspaper published in English, but owned by Japanese, has been appointed chief correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune in* Japan. He succeeds St. Clair Mckelway, who has become managing editor of the *Daily Mail*, an English language newspaper in Bangkok, Siam.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Judd, departed end of last week for a long holiday in the United States. Mr. Judd has been serving as Associate Executive Secretary of the Navy Y.M.C.A. in Shanghai. He has been in the Far East since 1924. Mr. and Mrs Judd are going by way of Siberia and will stop off at Oberammergau to attend the Passion Play.

Dr. Pedro L. Mendoza, Captain in the United States Dental Reserve Corps, passed through Shanghai during the week enroute to his home in Manila, after having spent the summer in Chefoo and other northern ports. Captain Mendoza is a Filipino and makes annual pilgrimages to China to attend to the needs of the United States Navy in these waters.

J. M. House, clerk of the U. S. Court for China, will proceed to America next month, accompanied by Mrs. House and their two children. Mr. and Mrs. House came here from Portland, Oregon.

A Nanking telegram says that the Ministry of Interior acting upon the opinion of the geological expert Ma Chung-han that imported artificial fertilizers are unfit by nature for agricultural purposes in China and detrimental for the livelihood of the Chinese peasants, has notified the Ministry of Agriculture to issue an order banning these imported fertilizers.

The National Opium-Suppression Commission in a communication to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has requested that the various Legation Ministers in China be notified that hereafter all foreign vessels, cars and aeroplanes entering Chinese territorial or maritime limits shall undergo strict examination by the Chinese authorities so as to prevent the smuggling of narcotics.

The subject of the Sunday morning address by the Rev. E. W. Luccock, pastor, at Community Church, Shanghai, on September 21, will be "Tents of the Mighty." There will be special music, including a song, "The Penitent," by Miss Myra Bancroft Olive and Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Rugh and Bohus Ullman will play, "Teach Me to Pray." The choir will also sing the anthem, "Sing Alleluiah Forth."

The French Minister of Marine, in the course of a recent article in the Paris *Le Journal*, outlines the steps that are being taken to strengthen and improve the efficiency of the French naval forces in the Far East. The French are building vessels specially designed for service in Far Eastern waters, many of which will be able to navigate rivers. Young officers are being appointed wherever possible.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd. will open its seventh branch in Shanghai next month at 865 Avenue Joffre, Plans have been drawn up for a modern building and alterations are already under way. T. Z. Bau will be the manager. He is a graduate of the South Eastern and New York Universities. He spent two years as assistant in the Chase National Bank while studying at the New York University.

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, has returned to Shanghai from a visit to Tsingtao and Tsinan. A large gathering of Party and Government officials headed by General Han Fu-chu, newly appointed Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, extended a hearty welcome to Mr. Soong at Tsinanfu. Mr. Soong administered the oath to the new officials of the reorganized Shantung Provincial Government Committee, September 14.

Miss A. Walker, an American woman who is on a walking tour round the world which she started two years ago in Toronto, Canada, reached Shanghai several days ago. Miss Walker will go from here to South Africa and from there to Europe where she plans to walk through various countries. Her last stop will be in London. She has been two years on her trip and plans to conclude it in three more years. She is writing a travel book and taking motion pictures.

William C. Cowling of Detroit, an official of the Ford Motor Car Company, who has been traveling in various of parts China for several weeks, departed this week for South China and Manila, but expects to return to Shanghai for a stay of several days prior to his return to the United States. Mr. Cowling is making an investigation of conditions in China with respect to Henry Ford's plans for future extensions in this part of the world. Mrs. Cowling and their daughter, who have been in Shanghai accompanied Mr. Cowling to Manila.

Canton Restaurants and Tea Houses Protest Against High Taxation

A *Reuter* telegram from Canton states that all the foreign style restaurants in that city excepting those attached to hotels and all the restaurant boats have suspended business, as a protest against the heavy taxation. They are supporting the protest of the tea houses, which have refused to pay the taxes. The tea shops in Canton last week were ordered to give copies of all checks handed in by their patrons to the tax monopolist; they strongly objected to this and closed their doors in protest. Formerly the tea house proprietors had bargained each month as to how much tax they should pay and their records of business were not closely scrutinized.

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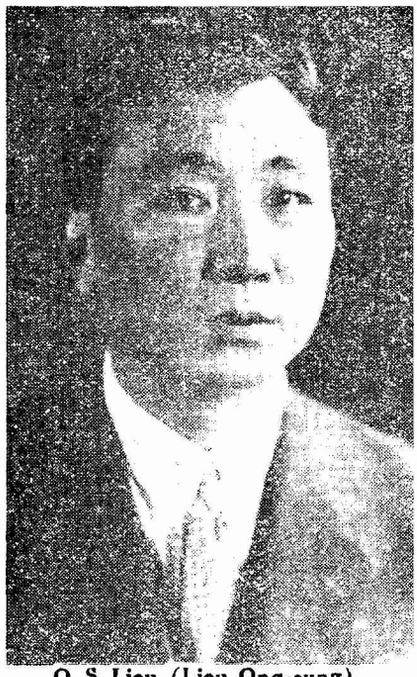
Who's Who in China

O. S. Lieu, merchant and industrialist; born at Shanghai, Kiangsu, 1888; attended the St. John's University at Shanghai, but was obliged to discontinue his study before graduation; entered business in Shanghai and is now managing-director of the following companies: Kailan Sales Agency, Shanghai Portland Cement Co., the China Match Co., the China Wool Manufactory, China Coal Briquette Co., and East China Mining Co. in addition to; the above, he is a director of several other big companies in Shanghai; a philanthropist and founder of the following schools and hospitals: Tinghai Public School, Tinghai Girl's School and Tinghai Hospital at Tinghai, Chekiang and the Thibet Road Hospital at Shanghai; a director of the Chinese Red Cross Hospital; address: Kailan Sales Agency, 38 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.



O. S. Lieu (Lieu Ong-sung)
劉鴻生

Chien Pao-ho, lawyer and editor; born at Wusih, Kiangsu, 1884; after having completed his Chinese classical education at home, he attended the Soochow University and was graduated with B. A. degree in 1913; following his graduation, he was engaged as instructor of English at the Anting Middle School and Tsung Wen Middle School in Hangchow, 1913-14; came to Shanghai in 1915 and was appointed editor of the *Progress* magazine (later changed *Association Progress*), published by the National Committee of Y. M. C. A., which position he held until 1919; joined the Bank of Communications at Honkong, 1919-21; was appointed proctor of the Soochow University, 1922; resigned his proctorship after two years of service and entered the Comparative Law School of China, Shanghai, in 1924, studying the science of jurisprudence and was graduated with LL. B. degree in 1927; since his graduation, he has been practising law in Shanghai in the firm of Messrs. Chen, Tsai and Chien at No. 20 Museum Road; he is a member of the Chinese Bar Association of Shanghai, and one of the editors of the Chinese translation of the Webster Dictionary published by the Commercial Press, Shanghai; address: No. 20 Museum Road, Shanghai.

Chien Pao-ho
錢保和

Miss Liu Man-ching, government official and commissioner to Thibet; born in Thibet, 1906; for the purpose of education, she left Thibet for China at the age of 6 and entered a girls' normal school at Peking: later she attended a missionary medical school at Peking, but differences in religion compelled her to discontinue her medical study; when the Mongolian and Thibetan Affairs Committee of the National Government at Nanking was formed, she joined the committee and later was appointed a secretary of the National Government; in July 1929, she was appointed government commissioner to Thibet to convey the good wishes of the National Government to the Thibetan chieftans and people and to study and report on the present conditions in Thibet; after a tedious and adventurerous journey of fully 8 months on horse back and by foot, she reached Lhasa, Capital of Thibet, in Feb' 1930; while in Thibet, seh interviewed the Dalai Lama, present ruler of Thibet, three times on the question of Chinese policy towards Thibet and enunicated the Three Peoples' Principles to the Thibetan people; she also pointed out the difference between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party in China and dispelled the rumor of prohibition of observance of Buddhism by the Kuomintang; upon completion of her mission, she returned to Nanking this summer and resumed her post as secretary to the National Government.

Miss Liu Man-ching
劉曼卿

Chen Chi-tan, military officer; born at Fangchen, Kwangtung, 1891; attended and was graduated from the Kwangtung Military Primary School and the Kwangtung Military Academy; following completion of his military education, he entered the army and after various promotions, he rose to the position of commauder of 44th battalion of the flying corps of the Hu Kuo Chun (National Defense Army), 1920; commander of the 1st battalion of 4th regiment of the 1st division of Kwangtung Provincial Army, 1921; promoted commander of the 4th regiment of Kwangtung Provincial Army; 1922; commander of the 2nd brigade of the 1st division of the Kwangtung anti-rebel army, 1923-1924 and concurrently chief of staff to the headquarters for the rehabitation of Wuchow, Kwangsi, 1924; commander of the 11th division of the 4th Nationalist Revolutionary Army, 1925-26 and concurrently garrison commander of Kowchow, Luichow, Lamchow and Yamchow in Southern Kwangtung, 1925; field-

Gen. Chen Chi-tang
陳濟棠

commander of the East Route Nationalist Army, 1927; commander of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army, 1928; commander of the 1st division of Kwangtung military reorganization and disbandment district, 1929; now field-commander-in-chief of the 8th route anti-rebel national revolutionary Army 1930; author: "Recollections of the Anti-Rebel Campaigns," "Revolutionary Era and Action," "Psychological Reform," and "Collections of Speeches;" address: Headquarters of the 8th Route National Revolutionary Army, Canton, Kwangtung.

Quarantine Service Reports on Cholera and Plague

An authoritative report on the cholera and plague situation in China, prepared by Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Director of the National Quarantine Service, Shanghai, and of the Manchurian Plague Prevention Service, Harbin, was issued September 16. After investigations commenced on June 1 the first authentic case of cholera was found August 28 in a patient admitted to the Hongkew Hospital. This patient was a young tailor 23 years of age, working in North Szechuen Road. He recovered quickly on treatment. Since that day up to September 16 there have been recorded 49 cases altogether, only 4 of which have proved fatal. Most of the patients responded well to treatment.

The different health authorities of Shanghai are working harmoniously together to control and suppress the epidemic. Most of the 600,000 doses of vaccine used have been prepared in the Chinese Laboratory. The International Settlement performed 66,338 vaccinations up to the end of August; the French Concession 66,021 up to September 14, and the Chinese Health Authorities 377,212 up to the end of August.

The headquarters of the Manchurian Plague Prevention Service have been on the look-out each year for the recurrence of Bubonic plague in the Tungliao region (Payintala) in South Manchuria, bordering on Mongolia. About the middle of August some suspicious cases were reported in the Nungan district in a Mongolian village (Ko Erlo Sichian) among some Chinese laborers returning from Kung Chiatung. Up to August 14, thirty cases have been recorded.

The report concludes by saying that there is no reason for the hair-raising reports of Japanese news agencies published recently in the newspapers, as the Manchurian Anti-Plague authorities have their medical officers on the spot to deal with any emergency that may arise.

Sino-Japanese Telegraph Conference at Nanking

Keizo Yoshino, Japanese delegate to the impending Sino-Japanese Conference for the revision of existing agreements concerning the operation of the various cable lines between China and Japan, arrived in Nanking September 16. Chwang Chih-huan, Director of the Department of Telegraph Administration of the Ministry of Communications, and Wu Nan-ju, member of the Treaty Revision Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, are attending the Conference on behalf of the Chinese Government.

According to the Chinese delegates, the several Sino-Japanese agreements being different in their texts it will be necessary to discuss them separately. The two contracts for the Foochow-Formosa and Shanghai-Nagasaki lines have expired and whether they will be renewed or not will depend upon the Japanese delegates, but it is quite certain that the agreement for the Tsingtao-Sasebo line will be cancelled and the line taken back. All other agreements will be so revised that clauses that are detrimental to Chinese sovereign rights will be eliminated.

The first formal sitting of negotiators took place at the office of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Nanking September 17. Japan was represented by A. Shigemitsu, acting Japanese Minister to China, and K. Yoshino, Chief of the Postal Savings Bureau in the Ministry of Communications, while Chuang Chih-huang, Director of Telegraph and Telephone Administration, and Wei I-fu, represented China at the negotiations.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Great Chinese Philosopher

The Works of Motse, translated from the Chinese by Yi-Pao Mei, Ph. D.; Arthur Probsthain, London, 1929. 275 pages with index.

This translation of the ethical and political works of one of China's philosophers should be of interest to those who like to study and compare cultures and philosophies. We cannot vouch for the scholarship of the translation, but the author's name is enough guarantee should any be required. It is very satisfying to find such translation from the pen of a Chinese scholar because it is well-nigh impossible for any Occidental, no matter how careful or how interested he may be, to avoid certain lapses in verity due to the lack of insight inevitable to one who is not an Oriental among Eastern thought expressions.

Motse, Mo Ti or Mo Tze, was a philosopher of the 5th and 4th centuries B. C. His writings were a challenge to Confucianism and the latter won out because of the suppression of "Moism". Dr. Mei tells us that "as a formal discipline Moism has been left little noticed through all these centuries, but as an habitual way of life it has taken deep root in the soil of the nation and the fibre of the people. The vitality of the philosophy is further evidenced by the fact that Young China in her present period of unrest is again eagerly turning to her old teacher who taught under rather similar conditions over two milleniums ago".

Motse felt that the basis of the evils of his day was to be found in a lack of love, and his doctrine "to love all equally" more nearly approached the Christian conception than any other Chinese teaching. Some have said that for this reason Chinese Confucianists were so set against the preaching of Christianity in China years ago when they realized its message was in many ways akin to the rival tenets of Motse.

In the chapter entitled "Universal Love" there is a sentence which makes us think of the well-known simile given in Beowulf concerning the brevity of life. The Old English writer compares life to the flight of a bird through a lighted hall. Motse's comparison is as follows; "A man's life on earth is of short duration, it is like a galloping horse passing by".

There is a good deal written in this book about the "gentlemen" of the country. The "superior men" or the educated thinkers were supposed to be the leaders of thought and government. The book is in reality a treatise designed to guide such men in personal and public conduct. Among the topics discussed are The Necessity of Standards, The Seven Causes of Anxiety, Indulgence in Excess, Exaltation of the Virtuous, Universal Love, Condemnation of Offensive War, Economy of Expenditure, Simplicity in Funeral, and Esteem for Righteousness.

One paragraph will show the philosopher's thought about government. "What is it like to have righteousness as the basis of government? The great will not attack the small, the strong will not plunder the weak, the many will not oppress the few, the clever will not deceive the ignorant, the honored will not disdain the humble. the rich will not mock the poor, and the young will not rob the old. And the states in the empire will not ruin each other with water, fire, poison, and weapons. Such a regime will be beneficial to Heaven above, to the spirits in the middle sphere, to the people below. Being beneficial to these three it is beneficial to all. This is called the virtue of Heaven; whoever practises this is a sage, magnanimous, gracious, and righteous, loyal, affectionate, and filial, and all such good names in the world will be gathered and attributed to him. Why so? Because such conduct is in accordance with the will of Heaven."

August 23, 1930. G. B. S.

American with White Bandits

Devil Drums, by Clements Ripley. 312 pp. G. $2.00. Published by Brewer & Warren, New York.

The story opens with an introduction to an American named Conn Scott, a vagabond at large, somewhere in Mongolia. He is witnessing the sack of a Mongol village by a band of hunghutze. Someone overturns a wine keg, the outlaws swallow much fire water, and house-burning, murder and sabotage are undertaken in earnest. While fleeing from the scene of these pleasantries, Scott encounters an eccentric young woman, allegedly Mongol, who calls herself Vera Karkova. She is mysterious. When she and Scott are beyond the smoking city, she suddenly disappears.

Later, we find Scott riding over the plains, talking to himself in a speech apparently meant to be of the American west, and wondering what has happened to Vera. He meets a troop of Mongols, led by one Garine, a White Russian of credible Mongol extraction. There is a preliminary tourney, in which Scott proves to be an abler equestrian than Garine. This established, Scott joins Garine's troop, and the reader is told that the latter are partisans of Baron Ungern Von Sternberg.

The rest of the tale is of the adventures of Garine and Scott in their advance, with something more than 30 men, on the highly fortified city of "Ta Kure", supposedly the seat of a Wu Tsin Lao, whom the author refers to as the "High Commissioner" of Mongolia. Wu Tsin Lao is reported to be hoarding much of the red-dust. Since it is rumored that Wu is sympathetic toward Bolshevik ambitions for Mongolia, Garine and his gang of hunghutze feel justified in attacking Ta Kure and relieving the "High Commissioner" of his valuables.

Vera Karkhova reappears, is captured by Garine and Scott, and supplies love interest and some quaint phrases in the author's conception of a Mongol dialect of English. There are fights, there is horse-thievery, there are murders and magic, intrigues and much noble horsemanship, from which our hero Conn Scott always emerges with glory undimmed. But eventually the latter is captured by the "Reds" and sent to Ta Kure to be questioned by Wu Tsin Lao. His friend Garine arrives in the interim, however, escorting Vera Karkhova, who it appears has been used as a "Tool of Reds" and, in a manner unexplained, has got herself betrothed to Wu Tsin Lao. Just when Scott is in danger of being tortured to death, just as Garine is about to be revealed as a bandit, fine gun-play and female fickleness save the day for the American and his White Russian chief. Vera betrays her Chinese husband, Garine, according to the well established traditions for conduct in such moments, "covers the villain with his automatic."

All turns out happily, and no doubt satisfactorily for the author's admirers. Everything is exactly as it should be. Chinamen are shown to be avaricious, to quote Confucius and to be no match for Yankee wit and Good Russian—White Russian—astuteness. "Bolsheviks" are portrayed as being vain, treacherous, insincere and deceitful. Conn Scott, as a representative American, is endowed with the virtues of superhuman fighting prowess, loyalty, and the impression that Chinamen are "dirty, lousy Cantonese." Several hundred Celestials bite the dust and a hundred or so more are captured under the skillful supervision of Mr. Scott. The only tangent from the standard pattern of such stories is the author's unforgiveable error in bestowing the heroine, Miss Karkhova, on the White Russian bandit leader, instead of his Yankee subordinate. American readers will find this hardly compatible with the true nature of things in a well regulated world.

E. S.

Dorothy Parker Stories

Laments for the Living, by Dorothy Parker; The Viking Press, New York, 1930. 237 pages.

Thls book is made of up thirteen stories which have appeared from time to time in "The New Yorker", "Vanity Fair", &c. They blend pathos, humor, tragedy and sarcasm in a a realistic manner, making us think at times of O. Henry, and at others of Fannie Hurst.

It would not do to recreate these stories, even in slight degree. They should be read in entirety, as they are artistic wholes. They are not village tales of innocence or harmless pleasantries. The longest, "Big Blonde," is a story tragic and depressing, but one that will stay for a long time in one's memory. "Mr. Durant" is of the same type. "Little Curtis" touches the depth of pathos; it is perhaps the most "simple" tale in the book.

Opinions regarding literature are all relative. Sophisticated, modern, citified adults will find the most in these stories. People over fifty with a 19th century slant on the conventions will think many of them too crude in material and treatment. For them the subjects will obliterate the artistry of style. They will be "shocked" at the sophistication and hardness of some of the life depicted.

Dorothy Parker has an insight into life, and knows how to portray it.

September 8, 1930. G. B. S.

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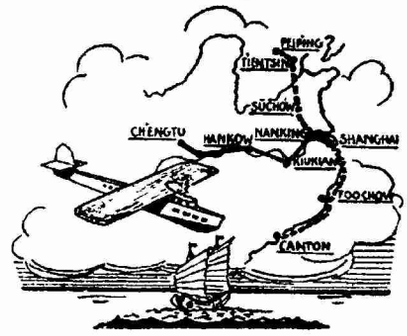
„ -Hankow	138	207
Nanking-Kiukiang	64	96
„ -Hankow	98	147
Kiukiang-Hankow	34	51



Time Table

West Bound

Shanghai	dep.	8.00 a.m.
Nanking	dep.	10.30 a.m.
Kiukiang	dep.	1.30 p.m.
Hankow	arr.	3.00 p.m.

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Serious French Novel

"Revelation," by Andre Birabeau. Translated by Una, Lady Troubridge. New York: The Viking Press.

One is apt these days to think of all modern French authors as flippant, cleverly witty, wise beyond their years, ultra—sophisticated. But hasty criticisms by the irate reader, no matter how well founded his convictions, sooner or later are sure to be disproved. And so along comes Mr. Birabeau causing us to temper our judgment of recent French literary achievements. His "Revelation" is the story of a mother living in Paris devoting her whole life to her son. Suddenly he is killed in an accident at Avignon, and it is not until after his death that Madame Casseneuil is cruelly confronted with the knowledge that, despite the fact that he has occupied her fondest thoughts, in reality she knows nothing whatever about her son. Her subsequent reactions—despair, shame, violent anger—her resolve to keep what she knows to be true a secret from the boy's father, and finally the denouement are all told with exquisite care by the author, whose profound sympathy in his delineation of character raises the book above the level of the average modern French novel.

Novel by Upton Sinclair

Mountain City, by Upton Sinclair; T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., London, 1930. 312 pages.

This is a novel written in the usual manner of its author, who produces stories of struggle and stress amid the world's great business and labor problems. There is a hero of common clay who has made his ambition raise him to the position of a czar in oil production. His life is followed intensively from his early childhood, until he finds himself monarch, without appetite or interest—a man who must awaken new interests apart from his past.

The most unreal character in the book is Lulu Belle, who wanted a "live dolly". The author tells us this character, like the others, is drawn from life. The deadening effect of wealth is shown in the life story of this young woman. In the end one feels that "Jed" is well rid of her and can but hope that he will be able to reconstruct his life on a somewhat different plan. Perhaps Upton Sinclair will give us another volume, telling Jed Rusher's later history.

September 10, 1930. G. B. S.

Recent Pamphlets Received

The League of Nations Monthly Summary for July states that the principal event of the month was the annual session of the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation. Another meeting, which may have far-reaching consequences as regards the future of air communications, was that of a Committee on Air Transport Co-operation.

The August 6 issue of the Foreign Policy Information Service contains a discussion of the League of Nations in relation to the Prevention of War by Mildred S. Westheimer.

Anglo-American Trade is the name of a monthly magazine issued by the American Chamber of Commerce in London. It is devoted to furthering amicable relations between British and American merchants.

Soviets Investigate Bank of Chosen's Vladivostock Branch

A Tokyo telegram says that as the result of the exchange of views between the representatives of the Finance Ministry, the Foreign Office and the Bank of Chosen, regarding the question of the forced inspection of the account books in the Vladivostock agency of the Bank of Chosen, the authorities of the Bank of Chosen have instructed Mr. Fukui, Manager of the Vladivostock agency, to file a strong protest with the Soviet Financial Commissioner stationed in Habarovsk. It is stated that much inconvenience is caused to the Japanese fishing industry, with which the Bank of Chosen has close business connections.

British School Teacher Found Dead in Home

Henry Baring, a teacher in the Shanghai Municipal School for Boys, was found dead at his home 22 Minghong road early on the morning of September 14, with a shotgun lying by his side. His head was riddled with shot. The deceased was a British subject. On the following day Lieut.-Commander Patrick C. Gilmore, who resided at the same address as the deceased was to have been married to Miss Lila Stroman. The wedding was postponed for several days as a result of the tragedy.

工商部工商訪問局工商經濟月刊

CHINESE ECONOMIC JOURNAL

September, 1930

The Marketing of Soya Beans and Bean Oil

By Tsao Lien-en

Agricultural Conditions in China

By Yen Chi-uen

Pastoral Products of China

By Rose Leibbrand

Eighty-five Labor Families of the Shanghai Post Office

By Fang Fu-an

One Hundred Labor Families of the Commercial Press Ltd.

By Fang Fu-an

Internal Loans

Published by

The Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information, Shanghai

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Market for Road-Building Machinery in China

BY A. VIOLA SMITH

(U. S. Trade Commissioner, Shanghai, in Commerce Reports, August 4)

China's extensive highway development during the last five years has created no appreciable market for road-building machinery. This may be attributed to the enormous supply of mass coolie labor always available, to an ingrained idea that such labor is economic because cheap, to the employment of soldier labor, and to the use of farm labor between harvests where means were scarce and needs of modern transportation great. The conscription of farmers during their leisure months for work on the highways was legalized by an act passed in August, 1929, which makes liable for such service all male residents between the ages of 18 and 50. These workers are required to furnish all road-building equipment, except that of an extraordinary kind, and their only compensation is their food.

Recent demonstrations in Manchuria and North China of modern road building with American tractor, scraper, and earth-moving equipment have challenged the interest of highway authorities in those areas. A survey of the extent of usage of mechanical equipment for road construction in China is therefore timely.

Road Construction Methods Primitive

Road construction in China (exclusive of foreign concessions) is done in the most primitive of forms. Ninety per cent of the less than 35,000 miles of motor highways is of simple earth construction. Surfacing is scarcely found, except in the treaty-port areas and a few Chinese cities.

Highway construction until the last two years has consisted chiefly of the cutting and filling of earth to a desired level, after which the road has been either rolled by cement hand rollers or left to be beaten down by traffic. If the stretch happened to be a cut, the excavated earth shoveled by hand into baskets has been carried away to a fill by two coolies supporting the load on a bamboo pole slung from shoulder to shoulder. The surface is usually leveled with a native-made bamboo rake having three prongs.

If rock happened to be abundant in the vicinity through which the road passes, it may or may not have been used for foundation or surfacing purposes. In the majority of cases all rock is hand broken and placed on the roadbed by manual labor, later being filled in with loose earth or sand. For surfacing purposes hand-broken stone is laid upon the tamped roadbed, covered with mud, rolled, and left to harden by the sun. Hand rollers made of iron bands filled with concrete and pulled by upward of 16 coolies is the usual method employed. Although a few steam rollers are found on some construction jobs, it is not unusual to see a steam roller standing by the roadside with steam up while a gang of coolies calmly roll the road by hand. The majority of roads in China are of these two types—dirt or crushed stone. It is not difficult to visualize their condition after rainstorms or heavy traffic, or after use by narrow-tired carts or wheelbarrows. Thousands of miles of roads are impassable during the rainy seasons.

Some Interest Awakened in Simpler Types of Machinery

Although mechanical equipment has in the past been practically nil, the last year has seen a tendency toward the use of simple machinery. This slight awakening to the appreciation of mechanical apparatus may ultimately develop a substantial market, but its installation will be extremely slow and difficult for reasons outlined at the beginning of this article.

Owing to the very small volume of imports of road-building equipment, no separate classification has been made by the Chinese Maritime Customs thus making it impossible to determine through this medium to what extent such equipment has been imported. The following table shows the value of road-making machinery exported from the United States to China during the years 1928 and 1929:

Export of road machinery from United States to China 1928 and 1929

(Values in United States currency)

Item	1928	1929
Excavators, including power shovels...	$127,975	$200,900
Excavator parts and accessories.....	74,899	.....

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Air compressors	48,539	104,735
Steam rollers	11,537	2,800
Road grading and other machinery	3,016	5,549
Total	265,966	313,984

Exports to Hong Kong are included.

Kinds of Road Machinery Now in Use

A few secondhand dump cars, usually purchased in Germany, have been utilized in central and south China and these are operated entirely by coolie labor. Concrete mixers have not been used for road construction as yet, although a few have been imported for building operations. During the spring of 1930 an American road grader arrived with other equipment for remaking the Peking-Tientsin highway. A stone crusher machine of American manufacture has been installed in Amoy and is being used on the roads of that city. A considerable number of tar or asphalt heaters are to be found in the treaty ports where asphalt surface has been used. Four such wagons were used in the construction of the Chung Shan Road at Nanking, while a large number may now be seen in use at Hankow, where a new Bund Road is under construction by the Chinese municipal authorities. Steam rollers have been used to a greater extent than any other type of road-building equipment in China. Even they are only now beginning to be used, as a large part of highway construction in China is still utilizing the hand-dragged cement road roller. These rollers have been imported principally from Germany because of price considerations, although some English and American ones have been purchased.

China's Huge Problem—the Narcotic Trade

The National Opium-Suppression Commission in a communication to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has requested that the various Legation Ministers in China be notified that hereafter all foreign vessels, cars and aeroplanes entering Chinese territorial or maritime limits shall undergo examination by the Chinese authorities so as to prevent the smuggling of narcotics.

The Tsingtao Postal Administration recently discovered a large consignment of narcotic drugs in the mails, the gross weight being 64 kilograms. The estimated value is Tls. 55,000. The Ministry of Communications has requested the National Opium-Suppression Committee to probe the matter fully.

A recent telegram from Geneva states that the Council of the League of Nations is inviting Russia to participate in the forthcoming conference on the manufacture of narcotic drugs, as Russia has now become a manufacturing country.

A recent dispatch from Marseilles states that the seizure in that port on board a liner from the Orient of a whole ton of opium, has revealed that illicit traffic in the drug from the Far East has been renewed, despite the activities of agents of the League of Nations. The opium seized in Marseilles was destined for Paris, where there is said to be a steady demand.

Manchuria Reports Excellent Crops

An official estimate of the autumn crops in the North-eastern provinces (Manchuria) this year totals approximately 18,380,000 tons, showing an increased yield of 100,000 tons as compared with that of last autumn. The more important products are: Beans 5,400,000 tons; Kaoliang 4,680,000; Millet 3,280,000; Maize 580,000; Wheat 1,390,000; Rice 300,000.

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WHY NOT COME AND TRY?

IN THE FIELDS OF FINANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 105)

4,000 laborers and as a result of rumors regarding a possible reopening of the plant, several hundred workers assembled on Broadway and East Seward roads on Monday, Sept. 16, necessitating the presence of the police in order to prevent disorder. Directors of the company announced on Sept. 16 that a meeting of shareholders would be held on September 28 when it was expected a resolution would be passed authorizing resumption of work. The company was forced to close several months ago by the adverse silver exchange, at which time the laborers forced the company to pay them six months' wages in advance.

Economic Commission for Chekiang

The newly formed Economic Commission of Chekiang Province, held its first meeting on Wednesday, Sept. 10, at Hangchow, those present including Chang Ching-kiang, Chairman, who is also head of the provincial Government; S. S. Liu of the provincial secretariat; Y. M. Hoh, acting commissioner of reconstruction, and J. K. Choy, Mayor of Hangchow, the provincial capital. The first duty of the Commission, according to the report, will be to install an up-to-date accounting system for all provincial departments, beginning with the Department of Finance. It is hoped shortly to develop a balanced budget for the entire province. The Commission also will make a study of the provincial imports and exports with the object of establishing a balance. The tea and silk industries will also be improved and an attempt will be made to attract outside capital.

T. V. Soong Investigates Finances in Shantung

T. V. Soong, National Finance Minister, went to Tsingtao on Sept. 10 and from there proceeded to Tsinan, capital of Shantung, for an investigation of financial conditions in Shantung province and also for the purpose of assisting in the financial rehabilitation of the province following its re-occupation by the National forces. Mr. Soong was met at Tsingtao by Hu Yoh-yu, the new Mayor recently nominated by Mar shal Chang Hsueh-liang of Mukden. In Tsinan, Mr. Soong held a conference with Gen. Han Fu-chu, recently appointed chairman of the Shantung provincial government.

To facilitate the determination of the National Budget for the 19th fiscal year of the Republic (1930-31), the Central Political Council in an order to the Executive Yuan instructs that a definite date should be fixed by the Ministry of Finance for all Government organs to submit their budgets; any organs failing to send in their estimates within the designated period, will have their monthly allowances suspended.

New Construction Continues at Shanghai

Construction was started last week on the new Tls. 185,000 building which will house the activities of the China Baptist Publication Society. The new structure will be seven-stories in height and will be located on Yuen Ming Yuen road, the architect being L. E. Hudec while Yah Shing and Company will have charge of the construction. Among the interests to be housed in the building will be the publishing plant of the Baptist Society, while three floors will be occupied by the downtown School of Commerce of Shanghai College. Additional office space will be available for rental.

In addition to the foregoing, the trade and building supplement of the *Shanghai Evening Post* on September 13, announced the practical completion of two new exchange buildings by the Shanghai Telephone Company, one known as the Fokien Exchange, costing approximately Tls. 600,000. Another building, known as the Pichon Exchange, cost approximately $200,000. Construction is also expected to start shortly on two additional exchanges, one the Montigny exchange to be located in the French Concession, while the other to be known as the Wayside exchange will be located in the Wayside section of the city.

Proposals for Development of Industry and Commerce

The Kwangtung provincial department of reconstruction has sent a number of proposals to the National Government for consideration in connection with the forthcoming National Industrial and Commercial Conference. The proposals include the following,

(1). The opening of a National Bank of Commerce and Industry to promote foreign trade.
(2). Establishment of industrial laboratories to facilitate mechanical inventions.
(3). Appointment and despatch of trade and industrial missions to foreign countries.
(4). Development of the foreign market for Chinese silk.
(5). Exemption of native manufactured matches from taxation.
(6). Opening of large-scale Government-owned coal and iron mines.
(7). Abolition of various miscellaneous and exorbitant levies as well as the system of "farming" out the collection of taxes.

Chinese Take Over Shanghai Quarantine Service

According to an announcement circulated by the official *Kuo Min* news service on September 11, the entire public health and quarantine service at the Port of Shanghai, has been taken over by the Chinese Government. The officers of the service are, Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Chief Quarantine Officer; Dr. E. B. Young, senior quarantine officer, Woosung; assistants at Woosung, Drs. Hu Chuin-ho and Lu Shao-hu; officers in charge of fumigation, Drs. Pai Shih-en and Chin Nai-yi. Dr. E. B. Young, head of the service at Woosung, was loaned to China by the health service of the League of Nations. In addition to these officers there is an advisory committee composed of the Shanghai Commissioner of Customs, and the Director of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board. A fumigation plant, formerly operated by private interests, has been taken over by the new Chinese service and will be operated by them in future, and in addition new modern-equipped buildings are shortly to be constructed at Woosung, the entrance to the Shanghai harbor. The new quarantine regulations, published in book form last July, conform to the International Sanitary Convention of Paris, which has been approved by 69 countries, including the United States, Great Britian, France, China, Japan, Germany and Soviet Russia.

Shanghai to England in Three Days

Representatives of the German Lufthansa Company, who were entertained in Nanking last week by Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications, predicted that a regular "three-day" air-mail- passenger service between Shanghai and London, will be rendered possible by the new service. The new company, known as the Euro-Asia Aviation Corporation, consisting of Chinese and German interests, is now making preparations for the purchase of planes. The German newspaper *Vossische Zeitung* on September 11 published a long article dealing with the prospects of the new company and expressed the hope that the Soviet Russian Government would do nothing to hinder the new enterprise. Several weeks ago it was announced that the Soviets would not permit the service to operate over their territories.

The board of directors of the Sino-German Aviation Corporation will include, G. Boolsen, Manager of the Hamburg-America Line; Von K. Sick, manager of Siemens China Company, and a representative of the Lufthansa Company, In addition to the three German representatives, the Chinese interests have nominated the following, Wei Yi-fa, vice-minister of Communications; Li Ching-chung, departmental director, Ministry of Communications; Chang Ching, counsellor and Liu Shu-fan, director of the Postal Money Order and Savings Bureau. The officers of the corporation will include a manager and assistant manager, director of finance, business and operating departments.

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Provisional Regulations for C. M. S. N. Organizations

A mandate was issued at Nanking September 16 by the State Council formally promulgating the provisions governing the reorganization of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. There are articles providing for the creation of a Reorganization Committee composed of 9 members to be selected and appointed by the State Council and a General Administration Office to be placed under the control of a Special Commissioner. The Committee will be the highest deliberative and supervisory organ while the Administration Office will devote itself solely to the administration of the Company.

One of the Articles provides that the Committee shall, once every half-year, submit to the State Council reports on the business and economic conditions of the Company as well as plans for its development. Whenever necessary, the State Council may dispatch special deputies to make investigations and audit the accounts.

National Socialists and Communists Win in German Elections

Elections were held in Germany September 15, resulting in sweeping victories for the National Socialists (Fascists), thus bringing about complete confusion in Germany's political life. The new Reichstag will have over 200 Deputies representing National Socialists, German Nationals and Communists. Their opponents will be the middle Parties who will have to form a coalition against the extremists if Germany is to be saved from an extremist policy. Both the Fascists and the Communists have proclaimed their contempt for Parliamentarism. The rise of the Fascists was achieved in the face of the hostility of practically the entire press of the country. The Party's active propaganda was mostly done among the masses with the slogan "Down with everything Republican."

China Baptist Publication Society to Erect New Building

Ground for the erection of the new China Baptist Publication Society building in Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, was formally broken September 13. S. U. Zau, Pastor Fong and Dr. T. C. Baw, Dr. Herman C. E. Liu, President of Shanghai College, and J. T. Williams of the Southern Baptist Mission took part in the ceremony. The ceremony proper was performed by Miss Willie Kelly and Y. F. Young. Dr. F. J. White pronounced the benediction. The new building will occupy the site of the old Lyceum Theatre, and will be of six-stories, reinforced concrete. L. E. Hudec is the architect and Yah Sing the contractor.

Many Defective Teeth Among Chinese School Children

The National Child Welfare Association of China has inaugurated a weekly service of dental hygiene. A report made by Dr. Benjamin K. Wong, Doctor of Dental Science of the University of Illinois and Dental Officer of the Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai, showed that there is an average of five diseased teeth in each Chinese student. Only 3 per cent. of the children have normal teeth; the vast majority of them either have cavities or have teeth requiring extraction, or both.

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From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kon Min (Nanking official) and from translation of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Thursday, Sept. 11.—Shanghai Quarantine Service makes report on its operations.—Public drawings held at Shanghai for redemptions of part of 8% Loan of 14th Year of Republic.—Greater Shanghai Chamber of Commerce asks Ministry of Commerce to rule on "juridic" persons.—General attack is commenced by Government forces on Communist bandits in Hunan.—Chu Shao-liang's forces rout Kuominchun rebels in Hsuchow area.—Chang Hsueh-liang banquets five Nanking delegats at Shenyang.

Friday, Sept. 12.—Trial flight is made in the Shanghai-Chengtu airmail service.—Chekiang Economic Commission holds meeting at Hangchow.—China Merchants to carry mail to Weihaiwei after October 1.—Changes in law to punish counter-revolutionary crimes are discussed at Nanking.—Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau returns to Nanking from Amoy.—Ministry of Education insists that senior middle and higher schools pupils may not graduate unless they pass military training course—Gen. Ho Chun directs operations against Communists in Hunan.—Government forces in Honan "envelop" Kaifeng-Changchow area.

Saturday, Sept. 13.—Chinese products exhibtion arranged to be held in Philippines next year.—Wang Peh-chun gives dinner to German Luft-Hansa representatives in Nanking.—Government units approach Pancheng with Loyang as objective.—Communists in Kweitang-Wumeiling-Yangkiashan region defeated by Government forces.

Sunday, Sept. 14.—Chingshan highway at Chinkiang to be opened October 10.—Central Government sends $200,000 to relieve Liaoning flood refugees.—Yen Hsi-hsan estates in Nanking confiscated by government.—Cotton goods exhibition to be held at Nanking October 10. New passport law being drafted at Nanking.—North-eastern Communications Committee plans additional railway in Manchuria.—Kiachow railway's loss as result of warfare estimated at $4,000,000.

Monday, Sept. 15.—Tai Chi-tao, president of Peking National University resigns, and Chu Chia-huh is nominated to succeed him.—Tsingtao becomes "municipality."—Manchuria reports excellent autumn crops—5000 register for free schooling; only room for half that number.—Kiangsu and Chekiang report poor harvest of silk cocoons.—Delegation of Native Goods Manufacturers Association to proceed to southern countries to investigate conditions.—Government airplanes drop bombs on Communist stronghold west of Chuchow—Fighting between Government forces and Shansi rebels in northern Shantung reported imminent.

Tuesday, Sept. 16.—Volunteers Social Service league organized at Hangchow.—Swedish match trust buys Japanese Sai-seng Match Co., thus tightening its hold on China—Proposal is made to remit duties on airplane imports—City of Loyang being surrounded by Left Wing Government forces.—Gen. Teng Ying disperses Communist bandits in southern Kiangsi.

Wednesday, Sept. 17.—Through traffic to Tsingtao via Tsinan again opened.—Shenyang postal authorities report that mail to Manchuria now being routed exclusively over Chinese railways.—Left Wing Government forces take over first trench line of Kuominchun forces south of Kaifeng.—Headquarters of Pang Teh-huai, Communist leader at Pinghsiang, destroyed by Government airplanes.

American Homes in Bombay Searched by Police

A *Reuter* telegram from Bombay September 17 stated that officials belonging to the Criminal Investigation Department made simultaneous raids on nine places in that city, including the offices of the Red Flag Union and the Young Workers Union and the private residences of Miss Chattopadhyaya, the headmistress of the Bombay Girls' School, and Mrs. Nambiar, both of whom are sisters of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who is at present in Yeroda jail.

The raids were connected with the publication of unauthorized news-sheets which are being published in the city, in defiance of the Viceregal Ordinance. The police raiders seized papers, correspondence, mimeographed leaflets and hand-bills at some of the places.

The residences in the fashionable Malabar Hill quarter of two Americans named N.W. Kwelt and Harry Somers, who recenty arrived in Bombay, were also searched, but nothing was seized there.

Pacific Relations Institute to Meet in China in 1931

Announcement was made during the week that China will be host at the next biennial meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations, to be held in the autumn of 1931. The Chinese group attending the Kyoto conference last year extended the invitation. L. T. Chen, of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., is executive secretary of the China group. The actual date of the Conference will be decided after the arrival in China of Charles Loomis, acting general secretary of the general headquarters.

U. S. Diplomatic Posts in China Go Begging

The *United Press* states that the U. S. State Department is encountering difficulty in staffing its China diplomatic posts. The staff consists of a total of 48 officials, with eight language students already considered and 16 under requirement with the expectation of an eventual staff of 70.

It is hoped partially to solve the situation through assignment of some 107 foreign service posts which received an appropriation from the last Congress.

Dutch Deport Chinese from East Indian Possessions

The Overseas Chinese Union reports that another batch of Kuomintang members has been deported by the Dutch authorities in the Dutch East Indies. The party includes Liao Pei-chi, editor of the *Ming-Hain Daily News*, and two women teachers. The cause of their deportation is said to be their activities against Dutch imperialism. The Union has decided to take up the matter of these deportations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Attempt to Fly Pacific Fails Once More

Lieut. Bromley and his mechanic Gatly made another attempt to fly across the Pacific from Japan, starting from Sabishiro at 5 o'clock in the morning of September 14, but the plane was forced to land on the shore at Shiritsuka, near Shiriya Promontory, after having flown for almost 25 hours. A break in an exhaust pipe was the cause of the landing. No announcement has been made whether these airmen, who are Americans, will attempt another flight or not.

Canadian Trade Commission to Arrive Here in November

The Canadian Far East Trade Mission is due to arrive in Shanghai on November 14. Its members will be formally welcomed at a reception party to be given by the officials of the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

Revolt in Indo-China Blamed on Communist Agitators

An official communique issued in Paris recently concerning the latest rebellion in Northern Annam admits the seriousness of the uprising which, it is declared, was not a mere demonstration but consisted of well organized attacks on several larger towns, including Vinh. The communique further alleges that the natives were led by agitators who had but recently arrived from Moscow.

Society Of Economics Calls Annual Meet

The China Society of Economics will hold its 7th annual meeting at Wusih September 20, when a large number of members are expected to attend, including many Government officials. Arrangements have been made with the Ministry of Railways for a reduction in the railway fares for members travelling to Wusih to attend the meeting.

British Airplanes for China

Reuter says that a London airplane factory has obtained orders for 100 Moth planes costing altogether £70,000, eighty-three of which are for the British air forces and ten for the Chinese air forces. Four of the latter will be equipped with interchangeable float undercarriages to make them usable as seaplanes on the river at Shanghai.

In the United States Court for China

GALINA POHLMAN, Plaintiff, vs WILLIAM CARL POHLMAN, Defendant.	Cause No. 3306 Civil No. 1461 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, August 28 1930. L. T. KENAKE Asst. CLERK.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys on the 28th day of August 1930, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 28th dayof August 1930, the summons for defendant was returned by the Marsha of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, at appears from the files in this case that of the 28th day of August 1930, Galina, Pohlman the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that defendant does not reside in China and his last known address to her was, c/o U.S.S. Canopus S-38.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 28th day of August 1930, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW" a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 20th day of September 1930, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China,
August 28th 1930.

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

September 18, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	161	—
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	97	6.22
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	73¼	9.20
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	92	7.43
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½ Sept. 1, 1949	96	8.02
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	79¾	7.75
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	98¼	7.16
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	105½	6.06
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	77¼	8.18
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	80	7.74
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	94¼	5.89
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	68½	9.07
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	96½	6.35
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	45½	—
Beaux-ArtsApartments Inc. $6 1st.Pfd.Stock&	Common Stock	90 per unit	
Belgian National way. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn.Shares)	82½	7.27
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	23	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn.Shares)	35¾	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	47	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	44⅝	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	73½	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	30⅞	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	61	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	169⅛	—
Pennsylvania - Dixde Cement	$7 Cum. Pfd. Stock	40	—
CubanDominicanSugar	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	26¾	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	70¼	9.48
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp.	6 % April 1, 1955	88¾	6.96
Republic of Chile	6 % July 1, 1963	89¾	6.78
American I.G.Chemical Corp. Conv. Debs.	5½% May 1, 1949	107¾	4.86
Ilseder Steel Corp.	6 % Aug. 1, 1948	86¼	7.39
Saxon Public Works	6½% May 1, 1951	91⅝	7.29
Republic of Finland	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	86½	6.57
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	95¼	6.41
Pennsyivania Dock & Warehouse C.	6 % Aug. 1, 1949	95	6.46

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	65	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913-60	62	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	60	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	37½	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	54	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	71½	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	22	—
TientsinPukowRailway	5 % 1908/06	20	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, 17th September, 1930.

We have not often experienced at this time of the year such a dearth of business amongst merchants, both Importers and Exporters as we are seeing now. This is not surprising when the condition of affairs in China are considered. As regards silver the speculators are always with us and seem to have a robust belief that a higher price must come and they further that belief with their own actions as consistent "bulls." This week sees higher rates for Silver and Exchange than prevailed last week.

Silver:—opened on the 11th inst. at 16¾d. for spot and forwa d, and closes to-day at 16 1/16d. China has been both buyer and seller. No initiative appears to come from any other quarter.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on the 11th inst. was 1/7¼d., raised to 1/7½d. on the 13th inst., where it has remained since.

The market opened on the 11th inst. at 1/7 1/16d. and G.39⅝ for T/T on London and New York, 4 m/s Credits 1/7 1/8d. and G $40⅜. Yen Cross rate weak at 49 7/16, Yen 125½, Go'd Bar 563.10. Quietly steady with 1/7½d. sometimes obtainable

On the 12th inst. persistent selling by speculators imparted a lively tone, and rates advanced steadily all day until at the close 1/7⅜d and G. $39¾ could be had. The Gold Bar descended to 552.80. It was entirely a speculators day. For December business was done at ⅞d. December by some Chinese Banks.

On the 13th the local optimism of yesterday was reflected in a rise of ⅛d. in London and ⅝ in New York; but as usual our market was not so firm, closing steady at 1/7⅜d. for near, and G. $39⅝: The Yen Cross rate came in lower at 49⅜.

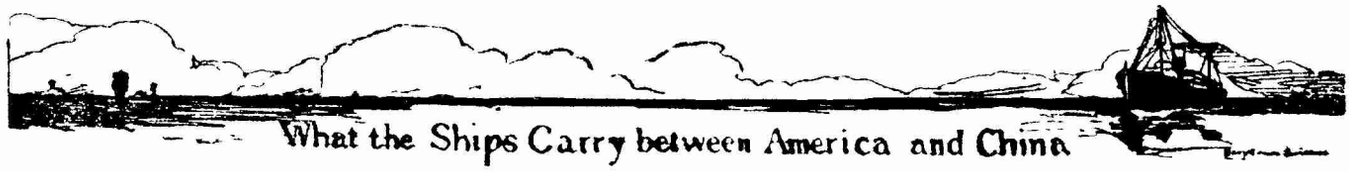
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 113,776,000 a decrease of Tls. 412,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ... ... $ 149,290,000 a decrease or $1,270,000
Estimated value Tls. 221,264,000 as against Tls, 187,767,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Sept.	Thursday Sept. 11	Friday Sept. 12	Saturday Sept. 13	Monday Sept. 15	Tuesday Sept. 16	Wed Sept. 17
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/6 650	1/7¼	1/7¼	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/7¼	1/7¼	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½
4 m/s ,,	—	1/7 5/16	1/7 5/16	1/7 9/16	1/7 9/16	1/7 9/16	1/7 9/16
T/T India	104,760	108	108	109½	109½	109½	109½
T/T France	961,760	992	992	1005	1005	1005	1005
T/T On N.Y. Demand	37,800	39	39	39½	39½	39½	39½
T/T Hamburg R. M.		163½	163½	166	166	166	166
T/T H'kong	84.050	82¾ nom.	82¾ nom.	81½ nom.	81½ nom.	81½ nom.	81½ nom.
T/T Japan	130 610	126¾	126¾	125	125	125	125
T/T Batavia	93.910	96¾	96¾	98	98	98	98
T/T Straits	149.010	144¼	144¼	142½	142½	142½	142½
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	1/7 650	1/8⅛	1/8⅛	1/8⅜	1/8⅜	1/8⅜	1/8⅜
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	1/8¼	1/8¼	1/8½	1/8½	1/8½	1/8½
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	1/7 900	1/8⅜	1/8⅜	1/8⅝	1/8⅝	1/8⅝	1/8⅝
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,018.400	1050	1050	1065	1065	1065	1065
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	39.550	41	41	41½	41½	41½	41½
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	41½	41½	42	42	42	42

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Sept. 11	Sept. 12	Sept. 13	Sept. 15	Sept. 16	Sept. 17
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	16¾	16⅝	16 7/8	16 17/16	16 13/16	16 13/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.36¼	G.$.36	G.$ 36⅝	G.$.36¼	G.$.36¼	G.$ 36¼
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	562.50	552.80	556.00	554.70	547.70	541.40
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.975	73.	72.975	73 0375	73.05	73.0625
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	3 %	London on Paris	T/T 123.77
Bank of France rate of discount	2½%	New York on London	T/T 486 3/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 5/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5¾
,, 4 ,,	2 5/8%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/3 11/16
,, 6 ,,	2⅜%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/03/4



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs. Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.

OREGON, July 16.
(Agents: States S. S. Co)
(See Daily Returns, No. 183 Aug. 13)
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Ordinary, Sawn, Softwood	Snp.ft	199,596

HAVANA MARU, July 16.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Kuikiang	Pls	161
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	106
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	31
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	612
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	84
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	119
Oil, Wood	,,	1,353
Wool, Sheep's	,,	404

MOBILE CITY, July 19.
(Agents: U. S. Steel Products Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Anglee	Pls.	298
Pipes	,,	232
Sheets	,,	3,069
Nails, Wire	,,	750
Tees	,,	157
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,255
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	2,103
Pipes	,,	350
Wire Shorts	,,	1,260
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,989

PRESIDENT van BUREN, July 21.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Aluminium-foil	Pls.	38
Aluminium Sheets	,,	76
Brass Wire	,,	8
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Nails, Cut	Pls.	8
Pipe Fittings	,,	58
Plate Washers	,,	34
Screws	,,	112
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	54
Borax	,,	84
Coffee	,,	5
Cuttle-fish	,,	6
Canned Fruits	,,	122
Basins	,,	9
Feather, Calf, Coloured	,,	2
Feather, Cow, Patent	,,	19
Oranges, Fresh	,,	199
Sulphur Bank-note	,,	35
Paper, Unclassed	,,	67
Pains, Chrome Yellow	,,	24
Petrolatum	,,	71
Prussian Blue	,,	11
Sulphur, Black	,,	381
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	155
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	Pcs.	545
Motor-trucks	,,	6
Steel Beds	,,	231
Cigars	,,	11,500
Lemons, Fresh	,,	11,550
Machines, Sewing	,,	4
Underwear, Cotton	Doz	54
Canned Sardines	,,	208
Hats, Felt	,,	15
Mirrors	,,	5
Purses, Leather	,,	90
Steel Files	,,	1,300
Automobiles, Partst of	G.Units	1,992
Dyes, Aniline	Pkgs 112	9,383
Infants' Foods	,,	6,224
Machinery, Parts of	,,	39,120

YOKOHAMA MARU, July 25.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Merchantable	Sup ft.	12,936

NORDFARER, July 28.
(Agents: Mollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber Softwood:		
Ordinary, Manufactured	Sup ft	2,659,920
Laths	Pcs.	200,000

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Steady Business Done 1,767,910
September 17.

1929-1930 High	1929-1930 Low	STOCK	Sept. 15	Sept. 16
37⅜	21⅞	Adams Express	26⅞	26½
156½	108¼	American Can	128⅝	129⅜
101¾	56¼	American & Foreign Power	70⅞	70⅝
100⅞	53⅞	American Rolling Mill	50⅛	49¾
79½	53	American Smelting	65	64⅜
274¼	200⅛	American Tel. & Tel.	213⅜	215¼
269½	197	American Tobacco "B"	250	250
124⅞	78⅛	American Water Works	98¼	100¾
81½	44½	Anaconda Copper	46½	45⅝
53⅜	30⅛	Atlantic Refining	33¼	33
122⅜	98¼	Baltimore & Ohio	98¾	99⅝
110¼	75¾	Bethlehem Steel	87⅜	88½
50½	53⅝	Borg Warner	29	28
33⅜	13	Calumet & Helca	13⅛	13
226¾	176½	Canadian Pacific Railway	185⅛	186
125⅛	92	Chicago Rock Island	98	96⅞
43	24	Chrysler	28	28
44¼	24⅛	Cities Service, Common	28⅛	28¼
87	57¾	Columbia Gas & Electric	62⅛	62½
37⅜	13¾	Columbia Graphaphone	17⅜	17⅜
20¼	12⅝	Commonwealth Southern	13⅞	Unq.
6¼	3¼	„ war.	3½	3⅜
136⅞	96⅝	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	107⅞	108½
30½	18⅜	Continental Oil	19	19
111⅜	87¼	Corn Products	90	90⅛
14⅞	6½	Curtiss Wright, Common	6¾	6½
145¼	95¾	Du Pont de Nemours	118	118½
255¼	175	Eastman Kodak	213	213½
117⅜	70¼	Electric Bond & Share	81¼	81
63¾	35⅛	Eire Railway	38¾	46¼
34⅝	13¾	Fokker Aeroplane	17⅞	17½
57⅜	16	Fox Film "A"	50⅜	49⅝
95⅜	60⅛	General Electric	71¼	72
61¼	46⅛	General Food	57⅞	57½
54¼	37½	General Motors	44¼	44⅜
106⅞	75⅛	General Railway Signal	80	79¾
47⅞	34½	Gold Dust	41½	41¾
58	22½	Goodrich Rubber	22⅝	22⅝
96⅞	54⅞	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	52⅞	53½
59⅞	18	Granby	21¼	Mutl
109	70	Hershey Chocolate	97½	97¼
75⅜	55¾	International Cement	Mutl.	Mutl.
14½	5	International Combu. Eng.	7	6¾
115¾	76	International Harvester	78⅞	76⅞
44⅜	20	International Nickel	25	25
77⅜	40⅛	International Tel. & Tel.	42¼	42
148⅜	74	Johns Manville	91	90¾
63¾	33½	Kemecott Copper	34⅞	34⅞
35⅜	23¾	Kreuger & Toll	27⅜	27⅜
48⅛	21	Kroger Grocery	29⅛	22½
114⅜	85	Liggett & Myers, "B"	100¼	100¾
95¾	42⅛	Lowes: Inc	78¾	78½
44⅞	22	Ludlum Steel	21½	21½
49⅞	31	Montgomery Ward	37⅜	36⅜
32	13⅜	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	14¼	14⅛
192¾	150¾	New York Central	162⅞	168
107⅛	72	Pacific Lighting	80	79¾
23⅜	12½	Packard Motor Car	13	13
77¼	48⅝	Paramount—Publix Corp	60½	60½
85⅝	67⅞	Pennsylvania Railroad	73½	73⅜
16⅛	10⅛	Pennroad Corporation	10⅝	10¾
44¾	29⅛	Philips Petroleum	32⅝	Mutl.
123¾	81½	Public Service of N. Jersey	92½	92½
69⅜	32½	Radio Corporation	39½	39⅞
50	19	Radio-Keith Orpheum	34⅝	35
58⅝	45¼	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	53	53
100⅝	59⅝	Sears Roebuck	71¼	70¾
25⅛	14⅜	Shell Union	14⅛	14¼
94⅛	22¼	Simmons Company	27	Mutl.
72	52⅝	Southern California Edison	59¼	58
129	84⅛	Standard Gas & Electric	103½	103
84⅞	58	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	69	68½
40⅜	30	Standard Oil of New York	31	30⅞
60½	51¾	Texas Corporation	51¾	51⅝
67⅜	48⅛	Texas Gulf Sulphur	59	58¾
89¼	59¼	Timken Roller Bearing	68	67½
47⅜	19⅛	Trans America	23⅞	23⅞
106⅜	60⅛	Union Carbide & Carbon	76⅝	78⅛
242¾	200	Union Pacific Railway	217½	217
99	43½	United Aircraft & Transp't	60¾	60½
49⅜	31¼	United Gas & Improvement	36½	36½
35	20	U.S. Rubber	19⅛	19
198¾	151⅝	U.S. Steel	167⅞	169
143¼	49⅞	Vanadium	86½	87⅝
80¼	24⅝	Warner Bros. Pictures	30⅛	30½
201	124¼	Westinghouse E. & M.	150¼	151
72⅜	51⅝	Woolworth	65½	66⅛
		Call Money	2%	2%

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Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, as well as commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow, known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the picturesque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with such picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai North Station.

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A PUBLIC SAVINGS COMPANY

With an authorized Capital of Shanghai Taels 65,000, ½ paid up, and Francs 2,000,000, ¼ paid up

Head Office: 7 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai
Paris Office: 85 Rue St. Lazare
Saigon Office: 25 Rue Guynemer

Mathematical Reserve Investment at Cost as at 31st August 1930

Premium Bonds $2,000

MUNICIPAL LOANS AND DEBENTURES	
Shanghai French Municipal Council	$14,961.89
Hankow French Municipal Council	50,333.92
Hankow 3rd S. D. A.	229,823.45
DEBENTURES IN PUBLIC COMPANIES	
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	82,377.16
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	67,173.83
Grand Hotel de Pekin	4,600.00
Societe Hoteliere du Siam	35,000.00
DEBENTURES IN REAL ESTATE COMPANIES	
China Realty Co.	1,501,266.73
DEBENTURES IN CLUBS AND SOCIETIES	
Cercle Sportif Francais, Shanghai	125,711.54
Hankow Club	16,441.93
Hankow Race Club	100,000.00
Cercle Gaulois, Hankow	42,595.04
Tientsin Race Club	68,957.97
Shanghai Race Club	160,743.61
CHINESE GOVERNMENT BONDS	
Chinese Government 5 per cent. Gold Bonds 1925	2,144,135.82
Chinese Government 5 per cent. Reorganization Gold Loan 1913	7,299.532.58
Chinese Government 5 per cent. Gold Loan 1896	76,365,31
Chinese Republic 17th Year Short Term Currency Loan	1,902,549.84
Chinese 6% Gold Loan 1928	1,267,609.11
Chinese Government 14th Year 8 per cent. Bonds	139,418.63
Hai Ho Conservancy Loan, Tientsin	73,882.52
SHARES IN REAL ESTATE COMPANIES	
Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient	178.486.71
Asia Realty Co.	211.443.49
Asia Realty Co. "B" Non-voting Shares	76,060.00
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	618,417.45
Anglo-French Land Investment Co.	938,753.75
SHARES IN INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS	
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. Pref. Shares	74,384.76
Siam Cement Co., Ltd.	29,625.00
Cie. Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage de Shanghai	493,802.27
FIXED DEPOSIT—HARBIN	270,000.00
SIAMESE 6 STERLING LOAN 1924	57,000.00
REAL ESTATE	5,264,108,77
MORTGAGES	2,695,358.77
LOANS TO BONDHOLDERS AGAINST THEIR BONDS	13,467,531.98
	$39,778,453.83

Mr. M. SPEELMAN, *Director*

Mr. Ch. de BOISSEZON, *Auditor*

Messrs. SETH, MANCELL & McLURE
Chartered Accountants

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